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THE PALL MALL GAZETTE

No. 7760.—VOL. L. FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 31, 1890. Price One Penny.

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TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
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EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW by ROBERT BUCHANAN. Mr. TREE as HARCOURT and LUVERNAN. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Ronson, Allan, Tapping, Garney, Harwood; Miss Odia Nelson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, Mrs. Tree, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—LYCEUM.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.15, CYRUS'S SUCCESS. Messrs. David James, Leonard Boyne, Arthur Elwood, S. Buist, G. Maxwell, H. Saker, G. R. Phillips, G. Stanton, G. Chapuy; Mesdames Olga Brandon, Compton, F. Frances, E. Fenton, R. Young. Doors open 7.45. MATINEE TO-MORROW (Saturday), doors open at 2, commence at 2.30.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farrell, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind: Mr. Fred Leslie, Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. Dalton Somers. Doors open at 7.30.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
Last nights of Mr. J. L. TOOLE for Series of FAREWELL PERFORMANCES prior to his departure for Australia.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, for THIS NIGHT ONLY, DEARER THAN LIFE and ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS. At 7.30, HESTER'S MYSTERY. Doors open at 7. Box-office open daily 10 to 5. THE BUNGALOW, by FRED HORNER, THIS AFTERNOON.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the great demand for places, UNCLE DICK'S DARLING and ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS will be repeated TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, AFTERNOON and EVENING.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. Eliot Night. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Marius, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Arthur Lyon, Theo. Balfour, M. Bode, H. Russell, James East, W. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.: Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliott and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.45. THE MARRIED BACHELOR, at 7.45.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.)
THIS EVENING at 8. THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Messrs. Fred Thorne, T. B. Thalberg, C. Maude, F. Gilmore, J. S. Blythe, C. Harbury, F. Grove, O. Yorke, &c., and John Maclean; Mesdames Mary Collette, C. Rowan, L. Bryer, Hanbury, &c., and Winifred Emery. MATINEE TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 2.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager Mr. F. R. BENSON.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0 (doors open 7.30), THE TAMING OF THE SHREW. Messrs. Black, Athol-Forde, Stuart, Phillips, Burney, Ross, Shaw, Benson, Weir, Howard, Grenville; Mesdames Benson, Grey, Hawkins, Denvil. N.B.—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM EVERY EVENING, at 8 (Thursdays and Fridays excepted), and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, at 2.30.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.
TO-NIGHT at 7.45, HENRY PETTITT and GEORGE R. SIMS powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, E. W. Gardiner, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Basett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Dahiel, E. Mayeur, E. Webster Lawson; Miss Nellie Lingard, Mrs. Frank Hanley, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Fyfe) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries. MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY at 2.30.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEBOHM.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, MARIE ANTOINETTE. Misses Phyllis Broughton, Mdme. Amadi and Miss Camille d'Arville; Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin, Joseph Tapley, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Albert James, E. A. Shale, A. H. Hendon, and Henry Monkhouse. Preceded at 7.45 by JOHN SMITH. Morning Performance EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HARE.)
THIS EVENING at eight, LA JOSEPHINE (LAST WEEKS.) Mesdames Bernard Beere, Rose Leclercq, Bessie Hatton; Messrs. Lewis Waller, Herbert Waring, Sidney Brough, Gilbert Farquhar, Lawrance D'Orsay, C. Rodwell, Roma Finnie, F. H. Knight, F. Powell, R. Power, S. Pringle, R. Harding, and J. Forbes Robertson. Address applications for seats to Box-office, open from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. Doors open at 7.30 P.M. Acting Manager, Mr. G. G. COMPTON.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. WILLARD and JOHN LART, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER
THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Cotton, Royston Keith; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Alice Verity, St. Ange, Eva Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.40. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. HENRY I. LESLIE.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Birdie Irving, Maud Holland, H. Coveney, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, Albert Christian, Frank St. Wood, and Arthur Williams.

COMEDY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 9 P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by JAMES ALBERY, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby, A. Bouchier, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Gosney, Robertson, Lowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone, 3,768.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietor, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
TO-NIGHT at 8, 17th performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. F. Thorne, Mr. Fred Cove, Mrs. A. Ainsworth, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. F. Farren, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Quinton; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.15, TO THE RESCUE, Mr. R. Bolvyn, Mr. F. Farren, Miss F. Wood and Mr. Phelps.
NOTICE.—TWO SPECIAL MATINEES of AUNT JACK TO-MORROW and SATURDAY, February 8th. Doors open 2, commence at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER.)
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY,
and
EVERY EVENING at 8.15,
FOOL'S MATE
and at 9 o'clock,
DR. BILL. Doors open 7.45.
Business Manager, Mr. R. D'ALBERTON.

ROYALTY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at Nine o'clock, LA TOSCA. A perversion of "La Tosca" by F. C. BURNAND. Music by FLORIAN PASCAL. Dresses, ARTHUR ROBERTS, G. H. Snazelle, and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Gosney, Robertson, Lowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone, 3,768.

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ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, the Ballet "OUR ARMY AND NAVY," at 10.30. Signorina Bibbi and Bozzi, the Torlotis, Lenoir, Harry Anderson, Arthur Conroy, the Almonti troupe. Open 7.0 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets. At 8.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.20, A DREAM OF WEALTH, by M. MAYO LAUNDER. Music by M. LEOPOLD WAGNER. Misses Palquino and Bettina as Sons and Daughters of Wealth; Signorina Marina Cavalazzi, Grand CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE. Exclusive engagements of Mlle. VANONI TO-NIGHT, at 11.0. No free list.

ROYAL: Holborn.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Special engagement of Lockhart's performing Elephants, C. H. Hackenschmidt, the popular actor and vocalist; Lydia Yeamans, queen of song; Bibb and Bubb the funny Centennial clowns; The Marvellous Zoos, in a novel musical absurdity; Yoshiro, the wonderful Japanese Juggler, American variety artists; Ottaway and Pepper; Abe Daniels, musical clowns; Laverne, burlesque dancers, and others.
EVENINGS at 7.30. SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £2 2s.

A STEP NEARER TO FREE SCHOOLS.

THE movement for Free Schools is advancing by leaps and bounds. It takes a long time for political causes to ripen in this country; but when once they begin, they ripen with a rush. Last session the Tories were squeezed by the Scottish Liberals into giving Free Schools to Scotland. Of course Ministers pretended that they were creating no precedent. But wise men smiled, knowing well that it is as impossible to prevent the permeation of ideas as that of the air. It at once became known that the grant of "assisted" education was very popular in Scotland; and this knowledge had something to do, we may suspect, with the Free Schools kite which the *Times* recently set flying on Mr. GOSCHEN'S behalf. To-day there is a further advance in the movement to record. The London School Board—a Board, be it remembered, on which the Progressives are on other questions in a minority—has by a majority of three to two (24 to 16) declared in favour of Free Schools. This is a very remarkable result, for it shows that the feeling in favour of Free Schools among the educational representatives of the people of London is strong enough to break down the ordinary party divisions. So emphatic a vote by the most important educational Parliament in the country cannot fail to have a considerable effect on the deliberations of Ministers. It will not convert them to Free Schools, if they are still unconverted; but if they are hesitating on the brink, it should confirm their resolution.

This is what the *Morning Post*, approaching the question from the opposite point of view to our own, means by raging and fuming at the London School Board for its "unequalled performance in the matter of wasting time," and its unwarrantable interference with matters which do not concern it. The reason for this outburst will be seen more clearly if the resolution of the School Board be examined more closely. The crux of the question lies, as every one knows, in the question of popular control. To free schools *per se* the opposition is so slight as not to count. But to free schools, *plus* popular control, the opposition is strong and stubborn. The *Times*, which, to its credit be it said, has generally taken a liberal line on educational matters, declares this morning against control. An increase of public grants need not, it says, be accompanied by an increase of public control. The Church of England is believed to be solid in the same sense. The Archbishop in his remarks the other day ingeniously said nothing—a precaution which he would hardly have taken had he wanted to give a lead in the popular direction. The Liverpool Diocesan Conference has protested strongly against Free Schools if they could only be purchased at the price of public supervision over Church schools, and Mr. LAWRENCE, one of the Liverpool Tory members, said he should oppose any such scheme even if Lord SALISBURY supported it. This is no doubt the general drift of Anglican opinion on the subject. The special significance of yesterday's vote at the London School Board is that it disclosed a contrary current. As a rule the clerical members stood out against the motion as long as they could; but when they saw they were outnumbered, they did not, some of them, object to Mr. STANLEY'S rider embodying the principle of popular control. A very significant utterance was that of Mr. GENT, who is the Principal of a Church of England Training College, and a member, we believe, of the National Society. He was prepared, he said, to vote for Mr. STANLEY'S proposal [*i.e.*, that if schools were "free," they should be "under representative management"], for "he had not the slightest fear of the introduction of popular management under a free system of education." If Mr. GENT'S view represents that of other intelligent Churchmen, there is a chance, it seems, of the Church falling into line with the Roman Catholics, and of the establishment of some compromise in the matter of popular control which should satisfy both them and the militant Dissenters. If so, Free Schools may come more quickly and easily than at present seems possible.

But even so it is astonishing how far we in Britain lag behind our own kith and kin in Greater Britain. Nothing is more curious in our political discussions than the little use that is made of colonial experience. Nothing would tend more to enlighten average public opinion than improved communication with the colonies. The long indifference of the Radicals—now happily becoming a thing of the past—to the colonial connection appears especially short-sighted when one remembers how many of the causes for which Radicals are working as ideals here are accepted and accomplished facts in Australia. There are in particular two bogeys-in-chief with which the politicians and the clergy severally frighten people away from Free Schools. They say independence, say the politicians; they are hotbeds of atheism, say the clergy. If only colonial experience were, as it ought to be, an integral part of our mental equipment in England, these rubbishy bogeys would speedily be swept away. Sir CHARLES DILKE'S new book, which is published by Messrs. MACMILLAN in two handsome library volumes to-day, and which is a storehouse of such experience, is called "Problems of Greater Britain." The title only covers half the contents. The other half required some such title as "Problems of Great Britain and their Solution in Greater Britain."

OUR SOUTH AFRICAN IRELAND.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.)

I SAID that to understand the "Dutch question" you must first know the Dutchman himself; and accordingly we have visited a farm in Cape Colony and seen the Afrikander at home. Having studied the Afrikander, we are now equipped for the "Afrikander Bond"—that much-questioned association which for years has held South African politics in the hollow of its hand. What are the causes, and how have they risen and developed, from which Mr. Hofmeyr and his henchmen derive their power? To answer that question is to decipher South African history and politics; and, with the help of the men who have made the one and are now conducting the other, it seems a simple story enough. The cramped characters of the South African record only need to be studied under the strong light of the South African sun.

A SIMPLE STORY IN THREE CHAPTERS.

Everybody knows that the Cape, which, as warden of the east and south, is to-day the very keystone of our Imperial fabric, was once not English at all. Not everybody, perhaps, realizes that this was only one lifetime ago. It has been our English way of making colonies to take them; as a rule, from other people. We took the Cape from Holland. The Portuguese discovered, and the Dutch settled, the Cape of Good Hope. As for us, we found it a settlement, and have made it—what, perhaps, no other people could—a colony. But Rome was not built in a day; and even for the Mother of Parliaments a single lifetime—even a long lifetime—is scant space for the work she had to do in South Africa.

Cape history is interesting enough for many chapters; I will put it into three. The Cape has been—

I. A Dutch trading depot, when it was a mere halfway house to India for the Dutch.

II. A Georgian dependency, if I may call it so, when it served pretty much the same purpose for the English; and

III. An English colony, prized by the mother country, firstly, for itself, and for the citizens who people it; and secondly, as the all-important link between us and not India alone, but our own kinsmen in the Austral seas.

I.—THE JOHN AND JAN COMPANIES.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century our own "John Company" was founded to trade with the East Indies. About the same time was founded a rival, the "Jan Company," as we may call it, the East India House of the Dutch. Fifty years afterwards there landed among the lazy Hottentots who then held the Cape peninsula, one Van Riebeek, an emissary, not of the Dutch, but of this Jan Company of theirs; and until the very end of the eighteenth century you must imagine the little settlement managed on strictly business principles, of a sadly narrow and illiberal kind, by certain joint stock directors—a "Council of Seventeen" Rembrandtesque worshipfuls in trunkhose and civic chains, sitting round a green tablecloth in Amsterdam. Thousands of miles away, their servants struggled to become a colony. But a colony, under the incubus of the Jan Company, was impossible. Agents, not free burghers, were what the company wanted. Theirs was a policy of rix-dollars. Monopoly, import, trade restriction—these were their watchwords. Matters at the Cape were ripening into sedition when Europe was turned upside down by the French Revolution. The armies of the Convention chased the Stadtholder out of Holland; and England, who received the fugitive Prince, received also his commission to take and keep the Cape against the French. England did so, and has held it to this day, with the exception of one short spell after the peace of Amiens, when it was returned to the Dutch. Not to Jan Company, mind you, but to the Batavian Republic itself. In four years of strikingly liberal administration the Republic won back the hearts of the colonists, and but for its weakness at home, where Napoleon was threatening to make the continent a fief of France, it might have kept them to this day, and changed, perhaps, the destinies of our Empire. It was not to be. England, with one eye still on France, the other on India, seized the Cape again. Holland—now once more under a Sovereign as the United Netherlands—wanted the Cape little, but did greatly to speak, it means a bad half-hour for some one." Although confident that my informant would not have misled me, I thought it better to interview him with regard to the paragraph I have quoted.

* * * * *

The effect of this further chat was to strengthen my opinions, for not only did my informant adhere to the correctness of his original statement, but he gave me additional particulars, some of which I am at liberty to use. He does not believe that Dr. Morley has any intention of asking the question, for he is not likely to waste his time in such an unprofitable manner. I am requested, however, to mention that the vice-presidents were not intended to be included in the chance of making money by attending the meetings of the council. These gentlemen are all keenly interested in the game, and their characters are above reproach. Nor is it to be understood that all the Northern and Midland representatives are actuated by mixed motives. It is happily beyond doubt that even though professionalism has triumphed in those divisions, there are still some of the old amateurs doing their best for the sport in a disinterested manner.

* * * * *

But there are men who follow football for what they can make out of it. A few years ago, when the Council was almost entirely composed of old amateur players, the only allowance made to the members when travelling on the business of the Association, was their third-class railway fares. Now first-class is allowed, besides fixed sums to cover incidental expenses. And, a few solitary instances to the contrary, notwithstanding, I am convinced that many of the councillors make a profit out of the transaction. The expenditure of the Association's funds on first-class railway fares would hardly be justifiable even if the money was devoted to its avowed purpose. But there is no reason to doubt that some of the Northern members avail themselves of the most economical of known methods of making a railway journey and pocket the difference. I shall have more to say on this subject on some other occasion.

* * * * *

The London and Glasgow match is supposed, as a rule, to give a foretaste of the great international contest, as London can claim the flower of the amateur talent of this country, and Glasgow is Scotland for Association football purposes. But on Saturday last London was weak, and lost the game by three goals to two. The finish was sensational, all the Glasgow goals being gained in the last twelve minutes. Two of them were certainly illegitimate, but the London men, so far from justifying the current charge of impromptuness which attaches to football players, did not challenge either point. Scottish pluck was thus rewarded even beyond its merits.

M. P.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

The return North and South match takes place to-morrow at Richmond. I hear that an immense number of tickets have been sold already, and unless the weather is unfavourable there will be a very large attendance of spectators. The North team was selected on Wednesday evening at Leeds. It is by no means the same as that which suffered defeat at Manchester on December 21. In the first place, the Northern committee has discarded their international full-back Royle in favour of Bell, of Sunderland; Lockwood, of Dewsbury, whose long trial for professionalism ended last week in an acquittal, displaces Brooke, the dodgy Old Leysian, at three-quarter back; Bumby, of Swinton, will play at half-back vice Wright, the Bradfordian. More than half of the forwards have been changed, the new men being Tease (Hatdlepool), Jowett (Hekmondwike), Eagles (Salford), Kent (Salford), Holmes (Millom), The Bradford forward, Hicks, on, who was unable to take his place in the last match, is again chosen, so that only three of the forwards who played at Manchester will appear at Richmond.

* * * * *

The South fifteen, on the other hand, is virtually the same, although the Cambridge captain, P. H. Morrison, is expected to take his place at three-quarter back, and Leake, the old Eight Blue half-back, is disabled from turning out by a sprained ankle. The loss of the latter player will probably be severely felt by the South, as there is no man of equal reputation and experience to fill the gap. The result of the fight will probably depend on the behaviour of the South forwards. If they play as they did at Manchester, they will be irresistible. Indeed, I doubt whether the North can put a better lot of forwards in the field than those who were unsuccessful in the first game, and their changes run the risk of spoiling their combination.

* * * * *

I recently alluded to a conversation I had at Kennington Oval with an official of the Football Association on the chief topic of which was the suggestion that certain Northern members of the council looked upon football as a business, and behaved accordingly. My notes have been copied into most of the Northern and Scottish papers which give space to football, and generally with approving comments. Some of the Lancashire papers are exceptions in this respect, and one of them, the *Manchester Athletic News*, gives the following information:—"Dr. Morley means to know who that 'prominent Southerner' is. This gentleman will be asked if he has the 'courage to avow himself and justify the assertions contained in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of January 17th.' When the doctor gets his pecker up, so

want hard cash to recruit a war-drained treasury. So the Cape Dutch, as their new masters would remind them for long after, were sold by their own Government for six and eightpence (or whatever the sum amounted to) a head. I have told you of a portrait of the late King of Holland which I saw hanging in an old Dutch house—a relic of nine or ten years ago. "We must indeed have estranged our South African Ireland," thought I, "before it began to hark back to a loyalty that was held so cheap."

II.—THE "PERIWIG PERIOD."

Well, thus began the periwig period, which I term that of the Georgian dependency, before the ideas of colonial government current in the time of the Georges were revolutionized by the modern conceptions of local self-government. This was a period of sixty years and odd. How, in this period, did we get on with the "Dutch question"? We could not help having a Dutch question; we found it there when we conquered the country, just as we found an Irish question when we conquered Ireland. But what did we do to solve it? Exactly what we are doing in Ireland in 1890. We simply tried to govern our Dutch subjects well—that is, according to what seemed well to us. We had the best intentions. But somehow a Nemesis always dogged our efforts. It seemed as if the four or five thousand Englishmen and Scotchmen whom we ordered from home at ten pounds each and planted in the eastern province in 1820, hoping that they would leaven the lump with English customs, speech, and feeling, would never accomplish that useful object at all. We began badly at the outset. The young Dutch Fenians whom we butchered at "Slaghter's Nek" became the "Manchester Martyrs" of young South Africa. The one thing hopeful for union was the common and ever-present danger of the Kafir. But even that force was unluckily turned against us by an idea taking root in the Colonial Office that the "poor blacks" were in danger of extermination. Rough incidents of border reprisal on the fringe of civilization and savagery were raked up against the frontier farmer. Then the conscience of the British public became more searching still. It spied out the Hottentot servant, whom the benevolent despotism of the Dutchman kept in a state of well-fed industry, and it turned him loose (very properly, perhaps) to die of idle helplessness, drink, and disease in a way that was not proper at all.

THE TREKKING OF THE DUTCH.

Then we turned to the real slaves. The Hottentots were never slaves; but there were in the colony negroes from more northern districts who were. We had, indeed, encouraged slave labour there ourselves. It was a noble thing when we repented, when the fiat went forth that all British subjects should be free. But the change was not sufficiently broken to the thick-headed Dutchman; and when he found himself allotted a compensation far short of the declared rate, which pittance could moreover only be secured in England, he simply "gave up" British philanthropy as a bad job, and went. From the frontier, from every part of the colony, thousand after thousand of them, these indignant Boers "trekked" into the unknown land beyond, carrying with them on their epic pilgrimage their goods, their cattle, the Bibles, which were their only books, and the sympathy of every Dutchman that remained sulking under our rule. The fought, they discovered, they settled, they were massacred, they triumphed; they founded the States which are now Natal, the Orange Free State, and the Transvaal. In our dealings with these States—the first of which we took, the second wilfully cast off, the third took and presently relinquished—we were sometimes wrong and sometimes (*pace* Mr. Froude) we were right. But right or wrong, somehow we never managed to hit off the feeling of our Dutch subjects in the colony. The great exodus itself was not wholly our fault. There was on the other side a sullen ignorance, credulous of absurd rumours as to English intentions, and befooled by Old Testament analogues of the Mother Shipton stamp. There were the more commonplace causes of drought and insufficient grass. Above all there was the inrooted objection of the Boer temperament—the child of generations of patriarchal life in a wild prairie land—not only to misgovernment, but to any sort of government at all. Herein the Dutch farmer—half Teuton though he be—is what we call a thorough Celt. And we have been punished for the Great Trek of 1834-38 as bitterly as for the expatriation of the Irish peasant to America. From that day to this, the beginning and end of the Dutch Question in the colony has been simply the Dutch question in the external states.

III. THE HOME RULE ERA.

And now to our third chapter—when, sick of the thankless task of governing these sulky subjects, we boldly determine to let them try to govern themselves; and when accordingly the Cape becomes a modern English colony, with its constitution like our own, its Governor standing for the Crown, and its Legislative Council and Assembly standing for the two Houses. One fine day there sailed into Simon's Bay a shipload of English convicts, and the colonists were given to know that it was the pleasure of Earl Grey to make the Cape a convict station. They assembled, they swore an oath, and they invented Boycotting. They boycotted the ship, the crew, the convicts, and any colonist who should give them either food or help. When the situation became untenable the ship went home. The Constitution of '54, giving Representative Government, which eighteen years ago was advanced to the "Responsible," or Party form, resulted as directly from that colossal and triumphant Boycott as did Grattan's Parliament from the movement of the Volunteers. And what essentially was it that we did in 1854? As a colonist will sometimes put it, taking a phrase for our South African Ireland from the political vocabulary of that other Ireland nearer home, "You gave us Home Rule." Just so. It was a bold step, undoubtedly. And every step that has been taken since has been in the direction of making that Home Rule more complete. How will it end? In "separation," or in a solution of the problem now engaging us elsewhere—How to reconcile central unity with local self-control? That I shall consider presently.

THE ENGLISH PERIOD.

History now merges into politics, and Cape politics, with their tariff questions and railway questions, their cross-divisions, their sudden *boulevardements*, and their utter absence of anything corresponding to our own party nomenclature, are not, I find, easy of analysis. Fear not, gentle reader! We will skip everything. This much, for our purpose, I distinguish. When responsible government was first given, the Dutch colonist seems to have been slower to take advantage of it than his English neighbour. English hands were quick to grasp the English privilege. The Dutch farmer, half sulky, half suspicious, or wholly apathetic, stood aloof. If he voted at all, he was quite content to vote for the quick-witted, bustling, mercantile, book-learned Englishman, who came down to the scattered constituency from some remote township. The Englishman, to do him justice, managed things well enough. Diamonds were found. Good times set in. Public works sprang up. The first party division was not between English and Dutch, but between two schools of native policy, the farmers, Dutch and English, mostly backing the policy of "vigour."

THE AFRIKANDER DECADE.

But with the last decade comes a change. About 1880-81, "vigour" fell upon evil days. The colony was hopelessly involved with the brave Basuto tribe, and the Imperial Government with the Dutchmen in the Transvaal. The Dutchmen in Cape Colony became seized with the idea of English jingoism. They picked up the word from English politics, and used it of everything "English." Poor Lord Carnarvon's ill-starred attempt to "rush" confederation was recalled, and found to be Jingo. The Basuto war was Jingo, the Zulu war was Jingo, Sir Bartle Frere was Jingo, the trouble brewing in the Transvaal was Jingo—even the excise (the wine-growers being Dutch) was branded with the same damning stigma. Dormant nationality awoke, and sprung to defend the Dutch language, Dutch interests, Dutch race and tradition from English ascendency. But no—not Dutch either. They were no Hollanders, they would be "Afrikanders." The first servants of the old Jan Company had been a mixed lot—German, Swedish, and what not, as well as Dutch. Into the midst of these, when the Edict of Nantes was withdrawn, were shipped hundreds of Huguenots, religious refugees from France. De Villiers is now the commonest name in the colony, and there is scarcely a Dutchman in the land in whose veins is not some strain of the proud blood that flowed on the Day of St. Bartholomew. The English, said the Afrikander, seeks to crush our nationality: we will be more, we will make ourselves a nation. A wave of enthusiasm swept the country, carrying with it the stoliest Dutchman on the most solitary farm. The struggle in the Transvaal added fuel to the flames. A National League arose in the Afrikanders' Bond, a "United Ireland" in the "Patriot." The Afrikander, then the farmer, with his faults, his foibles, and his honest qualities, as we have seen him, became a power in the land. He admitted his language on equal terms with English into the Chamber, and sent men like himself to speak it there. That was a tardy measure of justice which has stripped debate of its niceties, but has made it for the first time representative. Politics, too, have been spoilt—from the Liberal point of view; for the "country party" is of course land-owning, Protectionist, and Conservative. But there is again the same advantage—these spoiled politics represent the country, and any progress made is the offspring of the people at large 1883-84 were the great years of Bond politics, when, the "black bogey" being dissipated by white successes on the borders of the colony and of the Transvaal, both parties—ins and outs alike—were reduced to reliance on the Dutch vote, and had to behave towards Mr. Hofmeyr (who now appears as dictator), and to his Bond, much as our own parties were even then behaving towards Mr. Parnell and his Nationalist phalanx, not without the same sort of accusations and counter-accusations. It was Sir Gordon Sprigg who finally won the Bond's support, who has retained it till to-day, and is now in office. His opponents complain that he "does not (as the present leader of the Opposition put it to me) play the game," that he boxes the political compass as the Bond veers to one quarter or another. Be that as it may, it is not easy to see what else the Opposition could do, if it came in to-morrow, than modulate its policy according as Mr. Hofmeyr sets the tune. Unless, indeed—but I must not anticipate. What the Bond really means, and in what direction the forces underlying it may be expected to make, I have spared no pains to discover. I have gone to the fountain-head; I have enjoyed the assistance of Mr. Hofmeyr himself and of his lieutenants, and I have come to some emphatic conclusions, which will be set forth in my next letter.

(*The preceding article from South Africa, "The Afrikander at Home," appeared on January 20.*)

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Mr. Morley returned yesterday at Liverpool to his scheme of bleeding the House of Lords to death. His answer to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's objection that the House of Lords would never assent to its own destruction in this way was purely sophistical. Mr. Morley said:—

That was about the most extraordinary absurdity in the way of argument, because what does it mean? It means that the House of Lords is so intent upon its own consequence in the Constitution and so conscious of its own work of importance that they would die rather than pass any measure that would weaken the House of Lords, and yet if there was a chance, all the clever men in the House of Lords would leave it.

But where is the inconsistency? The "House of Lords," which would object to be bled is the House of Noodles, whose only chance of continuance is the leaven of clever men. From the party point of view, there is unquestionably much to be said for abstracting this leaven. The Liberal party is none too well off for leaders, and it is a serious loss to our fighting strength to have Lord Spencer and Lord Rosebery and Lord Herschell interned in the Idle House.

Mr. Morley's remarks on "betterment" were short, but they were to the point. He said:—

I think all men with a sense of equity will recognize that if improvements are made which enhance the value of property, that those who profit by that enhanced value of property shall be compelled to contribute to the cost of those improvements.

That may seem a truism, but in this matter the academic apologists of the existing system forget even the most obvious truisms. What their arguments mentations come to is that there are difficulties and objections in throwing burdens on to the owners. Of course there are. All taxation is difficult and objectionable. But the taxes have to be raised somehow, and somebody must pay for improvements. The only question is a choice of evils. "Betterment" will work some injustice. No doubt; but that is not the point. The point is whether it will not be less unjust than the present system.

The Australian belief in the ignorance of all English publicists about Australian affairs will be confirmed, we fear, by a very curious slip in this morning's *Daily News*. Here is the paragraph in question:—

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.—Sir W. C. Robinson, Sir T. N. Broome, Mr. Parker, and Sir G. Campbell, had an interview with Lord Knutsford, at the Colonial Office, yesterday, and laid before him the views of New South Wales on the Imperial Federation Scheme.

"Sir T. N. Broome" is, of course, Sir F. Napier Broome, and "Sir G. Campbell" is Sir Thomas Cockburn-Campbell. The four gentlemen in question have nothing to do with New South Wales or Imperial Federation. They are the four delegates who have been sent over by Western Australia to confer with Lord Knutsford (and back him up) on the Home Rule Bill for that colony.

Mr. William O'Brien is overdoing it, we fear. "The heroism of Mr. O'Brien," wrote Mr. Herbert Gladstone to the Leeds meeting yesterday, "stands out like a beacon-light in the storm." But we must take care that the light does not go out from exhaustion. Yesterday Mr. O'Brien fainted on the platform. His friends should insist on his taking this as a caution signal. The only rest Mr. O'Brien allows himself is imprisonment; but Irish prisons are by no means Convalescent Homes. Mr. O'Brien's enthusiasm is too valuable for it to be allowed to burn itself out before its time.

It seems destined that Lord Dunraven and Lord Randolph Churchill should hunt in couples. They left the Administration together, they were simultaneously converted to the Eight Hours Bill, and now Lord Dunraven has followed Lord Randolph's lead in the matter of democratizing the medical profession. The Royal College of Surgeons is at present a close and self-electing oligarchy. The members want the right of electing the governing body. Lord Randolph has promised to back a bill with that object in the Commons, and Lord Dunraven yesterday undertook to do the same in the Lords. The advantage too of a working partnership of this kind between a Lord and a Commoner is very great. The chief weakness of the Imperial Penny Postage movement is, as we pointed out the other day, that Mr. Henniker Heaton has as yet no good representative in the Lords.

To those who have seen anything of Portugal as a colonial "Power" the continued braggadocio of the Lisbon papers must seem very funny. Take Macao for instance. It once flourished; but how? By being the headquarters of the coolie trade—as foul a traffic as ever men engaged in. Public opinion, however, became too strong for it, and it had to be stopped. With the coolies went prosperity. There was not enough of native energy or enterprise among the Macaoese to exist by honest trade, and the Praya and godowns of the settlement became deserted; the houses of its so-called "merchant princes" fell into ruins; and its puny efforts since to keep up something like the dignity of a European colony have become the laughing-stock of the East. Even the Chinese have fled from the place, and it promises ere long to become little better than a howling wilderness. Goa, too—the other Portuguese possession in the East—has for years, though from different causes, been falling into decay. Whatever, therefore, Portugal may claim to be, she has certainly, in the Orient, been a miserable failure.

If the deputation which waited on the Commissioner of Woods and Forests yesterday, with a view to obtaining some assurance from him that Sudbrook Park should not be let out into building lots to the highest speculative bidder—if, we say, the deputation did no particular good, it discovered that so far from falling in with the views of the Selborne, the Kyrle, the Playground, and half a dozen other societies there represented, he "was under an oath to do all he could to increase the Crown Revenues, and by that oath he was bound." The truth is that fifty years ago the Crown bought the beautiful but low-lying park which, save for a wire fencing, forms part of Richmond Park, for the express purpose of building upon, and it is only now that builders are foolish enough to begin to show a disposition to cut up the lovely Richmond scenery, which never was so precious as to-day. Of course, the neighbourhood is up in arms, as well as the worlds of Art and Hygiene. Mr. Shaw Lefevre, who introduced the deputation, and who was supported by Mr. Bryce, Sir Whittaker Ellis, and others, was so dissatisfied that he declared his intention to appeal to Parliament and press. So far as we are concerned, the movement has our best wishes.

The idea of invasion has somehow got into the air, and the necessity of combining operations by sea and land in case of war seems to be pressing itself upon naval and military authorities. In our naval manœuvres of last autumn we went so far as to consider that, were it not for the expense involved, there might be advantage in giving the land forces available for coast defence the opportunity of working in co-operation with their naval colleagues. The German manœuvres this autumn will, we learn, carry out the idea in the maritime provinces of the North Sea and the Baltic. According to the *Danziger Zeitung* a brigade of the land army and half a brigade of marine infantry will be mobilized in each of the maritime military districts, and will combine operations in a campaign of attack and defence of the coast. The manœuvring squadron will be reinforced for the manœuvres and will be commanded by a vice-admiral instead of by a rear-admiral. For this purpose it was necessary to create another vice-admiral. The Marine Artillery and Infantry are also to be considerably increased this year. It is estimated that on a war footing the German Marine Infantry will soon reach a total of 12,000 fighting men to a division. The Reichstag has sanctioned the necessary additions to the estimates, and if the manœuvres carry out the plan which has been traced they ought to be extremely interesting.

SOME OF THE MAGAZINES.—II.

On the whole, the most important article in *Scribner* is Mr. Herber Ward's "Life Among the Congo Savages," which should be read in its entirety. We have only space for a brief excerpt:—

Upon the death of anybody of importance in the Babangi tribe the body is at first placed in a sitting posture, and having been covered with different-coloured chalks the hair is then arranged, and the lower part of the body is draped around with cloth. Just before burial the corpse is carried through the village, amid the mournful wailings of the women and the merry dancing of the young people. During the whole time the death-guns are continually heard. The body is now lowered into the grave dug out for the purpose, and then the executions take place. All these people believe in the existence of a future world. A chief thinks that after death, in order to retain his position, he will require as many men and women as attendants as he has been accustomed to in this world. So upon his death a human sacrifice takes place, the number of victims depending upon his wealth and general prestige. For instance, a chief dies leaving behind him twenty male slaves and twelve female slaves; eight or nine of the former will be beheaded, and four or five of the latter will be strangled, so that their spirits may attend him in the next world.

By one of those curious coincidences which sometimes happen in London magazines, the chief feature of interest in the *Century*—which gives a portrait of Mr. Emerson as he appeared about 1859, Mr. Jefferson's amusing reminiscences, and a short poem by Walt Whitman—is "The Realm of Congo," by United States Commissioner W. P. Tisdel, and E. J. Glave, formerly one of Stanley's officers. The articles these gentlemen write are interesting, and, as in *Scribner*, derive advantage from good illustrations and maps.

Murray publishes the second part of "Authors and Publishers," by the author of "Self Help," and contains a paper by Mr. Montague Shearman, "Union or Association?" Its drift may be gathered from a passage at the beginning:—

Our excursion will not be into politics, but into a field where nearly all the Yorkshiremen are Unionists, and the majority of the men of Lancashire are opposed to the Union. It is with football, the winter sport of the English people, with the particoloured jersey and the striped flannel shirt, with the bounding leather that we deal, with the Rugby Football Union and the Football Association, and we intend, like loyal sportsmen, to convince the reader, if we can, that those who vote for the Union are voting upon the right side.

In "Notes of the Month" there is a letter from Beethoven, which has not hitherto been "Englished":—

Teplitz, 17th July, 1812. My dear good Emily, my dear little Friend,—Late comes my answer to your letter to me; a quantity of business and constant illness must be my excuse. My being here for the restoration of my health prevents much of that excuse. You must not tear away their laurels from Handel, Haydn, and Mozart; to them they belong, but to me not yet. Your letter-case shall be put away with other tokens of esteem given me by many, but not yet nearly deserved. Go on; practise not only art, but press into your own inner self; for art and knowledge alone raise men to the throne of God. Should you ever, dear Emily, want anything, write to me with confidence. The true artist has no pride; he sees, unfortunately, that art has no limits, he feels darkly how far off he is from the goal, and though he is probably admired by others, he laments that he has not yet arrived where his good genius is shining like a distant sun. I dare say I would rather come to you or your friends than to many rich people whose minds betray their poverty. Should you come to H——, I will come to you or your friends: I know no other attractions in men than those which denote them to be good people: where I find these, there is my home. If you want to write to me, dear Emily, use the above address, or Vienna—that is always right. Think of me as yours and as the friend of your family.—L. VON BEETHOVEN.

Another seasonable article is *St. Nicholas's* "Intercollegiate Football in America." The magazine also numbers Mark Twain among its contributors for February.

Mrs. Pinbey enters an enthusiastic plea for "India as a Recreation Ground," in the *Indian Magazine*, saying that travel there need mean no danger to health and no unusual inconvenience.

The very idea at first makes us shudder. The gorgeous, solemn, immemorial East to be given over to the ubiquitous tourist; like the Alps, or the Isle of Man, or North Wales—finger-posts pointing "This way to the Taj," or "Turn to the right for Gairsoppa," or "Tea with bread and butter sold here, four annas a cup," and so on, till all poetry has departed, and the whole country is vulgarized and well nigh spoilt. Undoubtedly the tourist wave has lately been tending eastwards, and is still rising; so that to those who remember India thirty or forty years ago, few superficial changes are more marked than that caused by the annual influx of travellers anxious to see as much in a short time as they possibly can.

Luxuriously produced, in the well-known style of Messrs. Cassell and Co., we have received several publications from "La Belle Sauvage," including "Paradise Lost" (part 25), Dr. Geikie's "The Holy Land" (part 5), and the first parts of a "French Dictionary," "Science for All," and Canon Farrar's "Life of Christ." *Little Folks* and *Cassell's Family* are not likely to lose popularity, and the monthly part of *Cassell's Saturday* (with which is presented "Maulevrier's Millions," a complete novel by Mr. T. Wemyss Reid) makes a brave show.

"THE MARRIAGES OF THE BOURBONS."*

CAPTAIN BINGHAM, whilst giving what will undoubtedly prove a valuable addition to historical literature, has forgotten, or perhaps only mislaid, the receipt which made his "Marriages of the Bonapartes" such a readable as well as instructive book. The truth probably is that he has found himself overweighted and buried under the enormous mass of documents, private letters, State papers, &c., which he has considered it his duty to consult and quote. However, the first part of his task has been admirably performed; nothing could be more lucidly set forth than the remarks on the early matrimonial alliances of French history. But when he attacks the Renaissance, in his desire to be accurate, we cannot help thinking he has set aside much, if not all, of the living realistic tradition which makes the past live again, and made Michelet take a unique place as an historian who discovered and skilfully utilized the sources of information disdained or overlooked by his fellow-students. While giving many curious details of the political and religious preliminaries of the marriage arranged between Henry of Navarre and Marguerite of Valois, Captain Bingham gives no account of the Saint Bartholomew, which, if only to quote Alexandre Dumas' "Reine Margot," has been often vividly described in reference to this very marriage.

The author is more happy when dealing with *Les Cotillons Célèbres*, as Gaboriau aptly styled them, than when describing his hero's legitimate partners. He gives a graphic picture of Gabrielle d'Estrée, *la belle Gabrielle*, who so nearly became Queen of France. Later on Mdlle. de la Vallière, Mdme. de Montespan, even Mdme. de Maintenon, obtain full recognition, the lymphatic Theresa of Spain being only briefly mentioned. But while dealing at great length with the oft-discussed question of Henrietta of England's sudden death, he dismisses with a few words one of the most picturesque and singular personalities of her day, Charlotte Elizabeth, Princess Palatine, the woman who, succeeding Henrietta as Louis XIV.'s sister-in-law, became the mother of the Regent, and, through her letters, one of the chief contributors, with Saint-Simon and Mdme. de Sévigné, to the social history of her time. A chapter devoted to a political review of the Regency of the Duc d'Orléans might have been devoted, perhaps, not more profitably, but certainly more in accordance with the title of the book, to the marriages of the Regent's two daughters.

The reign of Louis XV. brings us back again to the *Reines à main gauche*, Captain Bingham has evidently taken much pains to reconstitute the curious and really little known personality of Jeanne Vaubernier, Comtesse Dubarry. Horace Walpole's letters to Sir Horace Mann give perhaps the most vivid description of the woman whom Marie Antoinette as a bride was commanded to call "Cousin." Writing in 1769, two years before the fall of the Duc de Choiseul, Mdme. Dubarry's bitter enemy, he says: "She diverts herself and King Solomon the Wise with tossing oranges into the air after supper, and crying 'Saute, Choiseul! Saute, Praslin!' and then Solomon laughs heartily. Sometimes she flings powder into his face and calls him Jean Farine!" And a little later—"I was talking of this adventure the other day to old Mrs. Selwyn. She said, with all the wit of her son George: 'The French have often outwitted us; I hope now they will out-fool us.'"

Of the history and fate of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette there remains nothing new to be discovered or told. Captain Bingham goes over the old ground with the help of the Mercy-Maria Theresa correspondence dealing with the King and Queen's early married life.

The last ten pages of the book contain a brief summary of the marriages of contemporary and later Bourbons, comprising the Comte de Provence, afterwards Louis XVIII.; the Comte d'Artois, later on Charles X. (who both married Princesses belonging to the house of Savoy); Madame Royale, Duchesse d'Angoulême; the Duc de Berry and his two marriages—one contracted with an Englishwoman, Amy Brown, the other with the mother of the Comte de Chambord, Mary Caroline of Naples. In fact, Captain Bingham mentions at least by name all the modern Bourbons and their wives; but surely a little more space might have been found for the history of the alliances entered into by the post Revolution Bourbons. The story of the Comte de Chambord's marriage, for instance, has still to be written; and of late, matrimony has played an important part in the calculations of the Legitimist party in France. The present Queen of Portugal is a Frenchwoman; her cousin is sister-in-law to the Princess of Wales and Empress of Russia; and Princess Clémentine of Orleans is practically Queen of Bulgaria.

It is to be hoped that Captain Bingham will complete his work by giving the public at some future date "The Marriages of the Bourbons of the Nineteenth Century."

* "The Marriages of the Bourbons." By the Hon. D. Bingham. (Chapman and Hall.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

JUDGES AND PRISONERS.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—It hardly seems creditable that in the year 1890 we should still be in a sort of chaos in regard to crime and its punishment; but the last few weeks have brought home to many minds the very haphazard way in which justice is administered in England. Take the recent letters of Sir Henry James and the Lord Chief Justice, both giving the weight of their great knowledge on behalf of short sentences versus penal servitude in the controversy now going on. Take for instances: a prisoner is brought before Mr. Hopwood, of Liverpool; he has several previous convictions against him, and is again found guilty, and sentenced to three, six, or nine months, according to the case. And, again, a prisoner is brought before the Recorder of Manchester (Mr. West)—same class of offence, similar convictions against him—is found guilty, and sentenced to five, seven, or ten years' penal servitude. Surely the time has come when justice must distinguish between an offence that in one city gets the penalty of seven years, and in the other city only six months.

The other week a judge gave his jury a lecture on the great harm caused by short sentences, and yet we find the highest authority in the land endorsing them.

Again, take the administration of the law as regards drunkenness. A man is charged with an offence in Manchester and he is fined 5*s.* or seven days' imprisonment in default. Under the Act this man is convicted he gets no hard labour. Another man, same offence, outside the borough, gets a similar fine or seven days, but undergoes hard labour, both serving the period in the same prison. Where is the justice of this? To an ordinary Englishman it seems outrageously unjust and unfair.—I am, Sir, yours truly,

January 30. H. F. BARNES.

TO-DAYS NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.]

ANDERSON, JOHN, M.D. "English Intercourse with Siam in the Seventeenth Century." (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner, and Co.)
[A volume of Trübner's "Oriental Series." Cloth. Pp. xiii., 504. Price 15*s.*]

BRANDES, DR. GEORGE. "Impressions of Russia." (Walter Scott.)
[Translated from the Danish by Solomon C. Eastmure. Cloth. Pp. vii., 354.]

GERARD, the Rev. JOHN S. J. "Science and Scientists: Some Papers on Natural History." (London: 18, West-square.)
[Cloth. Pp. 150.]

JUSTI, CARL. "Diego Velasquez and His Times." (H. Grevel.)
[Translated from the German by Professor A. H. Keane, and revised by the author. Half bound. Pp. 506. Portrait.]

OLINER, GEORGES. "A Last Love." (Chatto and Windus.)
[Translated from the French by Albert D. Vandam. Cloth. Pp. 348. Price 5*s.*]

"SIRIUS." "Morgante the Lesser: His Notorious Life and Wonderful Deeds." (Swan Sonnenschein and Co.)
[Cloth. Pp. 330.]

Bord's Pianos.—28 per cent. discount for cash or 13*s.* per month (hired), 10*s.* 6*d.* per month on three years' system. Illustrated lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 12, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

THE LOUISVILLE ISSUE.

THE American and the Home Railway markets have been in strong contrast this week, the former having been as conspicuous for its strength as the latter has been for its weakness. In some American stocks there has been quite a furore. Louisville had an advance of seven points in three days, having started from about 88 and got up to 95. The cause was the impending issue of the new stock authorized at the company's annual meeting in October last—namely, thirteen million dollars. It will be offered to the shareholders at 85 in New York, equal to 87½ here; and the difference between that and the present market price—say 7½—will be an acceptable addition to the three per cent. scrip dividend which comes off at the same time.

The new stock, which at 85 will yield over eleven million dollars net, is to be applied to paying off the Collateral Trust Bonds of 1884, by which hangs a rather curious tale. The Collateral Trust was a measure of desperation taken five years ago, when the road was in great financial straits. Though its business was growing splendidly, it had, like most other American lines of that day, spread too fast. More than once it was within an ace of a receivership, and the directors having to raise ten million dollars to pay off floating debt, could do it in no other way than by pledging with a New York trust company nearly every security it had in the treasury. Stocks and bonds to the nominal value of twenty-eight million dollars were pledged for the ten million dollars. They are now to be redeemed with the proceeds of the new issue of stock, and the company will thereby save 700,000 dols. on its fixed charges. Its net earnings in the past six months show a gain of three-quarters of a million dollars, and without reckoning on any further increase in the current six months there will be a million and a half dollars of additional free income for the stock. With the new issue the latter will amount to 48,000,000 dols., on which a million and a half dollars means three per cent. of extra dividend. Last year the road earned fully six per cent. and paid five per cent. in scrip. It is now expected to become a regular six per cent. cash dividend per year, and to have besides a liberal surplus for improvements.

These results are the more gratifying in the City as they have been achieved by English supervision. A majority of Louisville stock is now held on this side, and there are two or three very large holders able to exercise a wholesome influence on the policy of the board. One in particular has been for several years the board's financial adviser, and to his courage and ability is mainly due the thorough regeneration it has undergone in the past five years. President Norton, who was over here last summer, has meanwhile been reforming its practical management from top to bottom. He came into power at a very critical time, his predecessor having nearly ruined the road by speculating in its shares and making the treasury bear his losses. He skipped to Europe with a balance against him of nearly two million dollars, and could not return to the States until the new board had formally released him from liability on surrender of all his available assets. Louisville is well secured now against any repetition of such Yankee games.

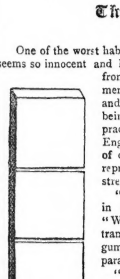
THE STRIKES AND THE DOCK BOARDS.

MR. NORWOOD was as conciliatory as his nature would permit at the meeting of the London and St. Katharine Dock Company yesterday afternoon, but he did not disguise his readiness to fight the men again if the occasion should present itself. Equally it would appear that the leaders of the men are prepared to push the present dispute as to payment for the dinner-hour to the extreme; for work was suspended at the Cutler-street warehouse, because a van from Hay's Wharf was sent there to be loaded, Tea and other merchants are becoming so accustomed to these sudden stoppages that they take it very coolly; but none the less business is being seriously impeded, and permanent harm cannot fail to be done to the trade of the port. The figures submitted by Mr. Norwood show that shipping is being diverted. In the last half of the year the tonnage of ships from foreign ports which entered all the docks of London was 2,312,000, being less by 53,745 tons than in the corresponding half of 1888. The tonnage of loaded ships entering the docks of the Joint Committee was 1,040,000, or a decrease of 12,000 tons. That is but a small percentage of decline, but with increased trade and shipping activity the movement should have been decidedly the other way. Perhaps even yet little harm has been done; but, as we have before said, chronic strikes must tell in the long run. If the arrangement is carried through by which the loading and discharging of cargo will be placed in the hands of the shipowners there is likely to be less friction and more stability, but the negotiations between the Joint Committee and the shipowners as to terms may be prolonged. Considering the worry of managing the whole of the labour of the docks and the enhanced cost, which he puts at £150,000 per annum, Mr. Norwood should do his best to facilitate a change which would distribute the burden among the shipowners. So far nothing has come of the proposal to form a public trust.

The Ladies' Corner.

GUM-CHEWING.

One of the worst habits of American women is gum-chewing. The habit seems so innocent and harmless that nothing much can be said against it from outside appearances; but, according to the medical men of America, it destroys the teeth, invites dyspepsia, and brings many small evils in its train that grow to being distinctly inconvenient and unhealthy. The practice of gum-chewing is being introduced into England by the American Confectionery Company, and of course they claim that it is full of advantages. A representative called at their establishment in Regent-street to see if the habit had made any headway here.



"What smoking is to men gum-chewing is to women in our country," said Miss Pope, the manageress. "Women chew gum all day. In the streets, in the tram-cars, anywhere, they're never without their bit of gum. Some women have actually had their jaws paralyzed through working them too hard."

"Do you think you will ever make gum-chewing fashionable in London?"—"Why not? There's a demand for it already among the men. We are introducing it to our customers by putting a small stick into every box of sweets. This kindles their curiosity. Of course the sale of gum among our American customers is immense. They are delighted at being able to get it in Europe. They are as ravenous after their favourite luxury as a prisoner is after a pipe of tobacco or a good meal."

"How many sorts of chewing gum are there?"—"About fifteen. There are lots of flavours. Peppermint, liquorice, and spring-green are the favourites. But I think Adam's tutti frutti is really the most popular flavour. We sell a great deal of tasteless gum, too."

"Some of the flavours are more costly than others?"—"Yes, the spring-green is a trifle expensive. It is sold in sixpenny packets. The ordinary flavours can be bought in halfpenny and penny sticks. They will stand about four days' hard chewing. Casual chewers will make a stick last a month. The gum never wears out, but it gets sticky after a time and clings to the teeth."

"Is there more than one way of chewing gum?"—"Well, you must be careful to start it right. The gum ought to be allowed to get warm in the mouth before it comes into contact with the teeth, otherwise it crumbles instead of growing soft. We have a gum which some of our customers buy as a tonic. It is very bitter. But none of the gums is detrimental to health; they promote the saliva, cleanse the teeth, and help the digestion."

By the way, tar is another thing that American women are fond of chewing, "because it whitens their teeth," the manageress said.

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ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Summer and Winter Garden, Grand Covered Promenade (heated) of nearly three acres. Open at 12.00 P.M. Admission 1s., children 6d. Two grand Variety Performances on Great Central Stage (the only one) at 3 and 8. Unique, Laughable, and Refined. Music, Song, and Dance, Geological, Phrenological, and Acrobatic. Most wonderful exposition of Animal Training by Con Lockhart's six Performing Elephants, Jack, Jenny, and four others, which stand on their heads, form Pyramids, Play Musical Instruments, Dance, and roar at command, Ring for and partake of supper, and go through a variety of other unprecedented feats, causing roars of laughter.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Thought Reading Extraordinary.—Dr. ONOFROFF, the remarkable Psychologist, will commence holding receptions to-day in the Theatre about 4 and 9. Phenomenal, Unique, and Unprecedented.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—STANLEY SHOW of CYCLES OPEN TO-DAY. ROSE WILL OPEN open till 9 P.M. on SATURDAY, February 1st. NO extra CHARGE. GRAND PANTOMIME ALADDIN, EVERY AFTERNOON at 3, and EVERY EVENING (except Friday), at 7.30. Seats, 1s. to 5s. Palace open to-day, 10 to 9.30. Admission 1s., children half-price.

PANORAMA of WATERLOO. Ashley-place (behind the Army and Navy Stores, Victoria-street). BATTLE of WATERLOO.—GRAND PANORAMA painted by CHEV. P. FLEISCHER. The PANORAMA is NOW OPEN DAILY from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Entrance 1s., except on Wednesdays between 10 and 5, when the charge is 6d. AN EXHIBITION of RELICS, under the Patronage of his Grace the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, is open in connection with the Panorama.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PANORAMA OF THE GREAT FALLS, by PHILIPPOTEAUX, Means Lounge, Music, Smoking-room, and all American Luxuries. Improved Sweetmeat Stores, Cheap Luncheons and Teas. Fogs defeated. Electric Light. Building properly warmed. Admission 1s. Tickets at libraries and hotels. No fees. 10 to 10.—10, JOHN STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station. Second Year. One Million Visitors.

BBBB AAA RRRR NN N U U M M M M SSS
B B A A R R NN N U U MM MM " S
BBBB AAAA RRRR N N N U U M M M " SSS
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LAST THREE WEEKS at OLYMPIA. His Greatest Show on Earth and

IMRE KIRALFY'S "NERO" must positively CLOSE their illustrious London Season, and only appearance in Europe, on

SATURDAY, Feb. 15, and return to America. New attractions will be constantly added, and everything done to make the last weeks the most brilliant.

EXCURSIONS, at very cheap rates, will be run from all parts of Great Britain, and every facility offered for the accommodation of those coming from afar.

EVERY PERFORMANCE will be EQUALLY COMPLETE and MAGNIFICENT. Nothing will be curtailed nor omitted. The recorded verdict of both Press and Public, that "There was never anything like it," will be more than verified during the remainder of our stay. As to miss seeing it will be a life-long regret, remember that

BARNUM'S HOLIDAYS are DRAWING to a CLOSE. Now is the time to go. After Saturday, Feb. 15, you cannot see the Greatest Show on Earth. Barnum must then say "Farewell."

DAILY AFTERNOON and NIGHT EXHIBITIONS. Doors open at 12.0 noon and 6.0 P.M. Performances begin at 2.0 and 8.0 P.M., and conclude at 4.30 and 10.30 P.M. Prices: Amphitheatre, balcony &c. 3s., and, according to location: orchestra stalls, 7s.; grand circle, 5s.; stalls 4s., 3s., and 2s., according to location. With every ticket a numbered reserved seat coupon is given, without extra charge of any kind, which the holder can occupy and leave at will during the performance, without danger of any one occupying the seat. All the many seats sold as there are seats. No standing room. By booking in advance admission and a seat are absolutely guaranteed. No booking fee charged at Olympia or 26, Piccadilly. Children 1s., 6d., and 2s. seats booked one week in advance at principal booking offices, and at our official offices at Olympia and at Basil Peel's, 26, Piccadilly, by postal order or personal application. At both Afternoon and Night Exhibitions children between four and ten years will be admitted to all parts of the house at half-price, except in 1s. and 2s. seats.

BARNUM and BAILEY will LEASE OLYMPIA, completely fitted for immediate exhibition purposes, for their unexpired term, to wit, from Feb. 24 to April 1 next.

FOURTH EDITION.

TWO NEW YORK BANKS CLOSED.

"NO CAUSE FOR ALARM."

The Sixth National Bank of New York has been closed by the United States Bank Examiner, on account of the alleged illegal disposition of securities by the persons who recently purchased it; and the Lennox Hill Bank of New York, which is a State Bank, and is controlled by the purchasers of the Sixth National Bank, has suspended payment, owing to a run made upon it by the depositors. The value of the securities which the new officials of the Sixth National Bank were selling amounted to 622,000 dols.; and when the States Examiner interfered and demanded the return of the securities, all but 201,000 dols. had been sold. Cheques were tendered for the balance of the amount, but the Examiner declined to receive them. There is, however, absolutely no cause for general alarm, the sole reason being the peculiar financing on the part of persons having control of the banks. The Sixth National ranked among the best of banking institutions. Although its capital was only 200,000 dollars, it had deposits amounting to two millions. Its stock was in demand at 350, the par value being 100. Warrants are out for the arrest of Clausen, the president of the National Bank, and for Pell, a member of the firm with which the securities were lodged for sale.

A Dalziel's telegram from New York says:—Pell has been arrested. There is great excitement on Wall-street. More arrests are expected.

RACE TROUBLES IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

A FREE FIGHT AT AN EXECUTION.

A Central News telegram from New York says:—A serious race riot has just occurred at Morgan, Georgia. About 7,000 persons, most of them negroes, had assembled to witness the hanging of a negro convicted of murder. At the time appointed for the execution drew near, the gaol governor announced that the convict had been reprieved. The crowd, however, did not disperse, but lingered about the prison discussing the matter, and it soon became evident that many of those present were exasperated that the death penalty had been remitted. Opinions of this kind were freely expressed by the whites, while the coloured members of the crowd took up the cudgels on behalf of the criminal. The firing of a revolver shot was the signal for a free fight with revolvers. A white man was shot dead, and several others were wounded. A number of negroes were also wounded, and had to be assisted to their homes.

WHAT CANADIAN IMPERIAL FEDERATIONISTS THINK.

A Dalziel's telegram from Ottawa says that at the annual meeting of the Canadian Imperial Federation League held yesterday it was declared that Canada must refuse to contribute to the defence of the Empire unless Canadian products are favoured in British markets. A resolution favouring a system of imperial penny postage was adopted.

THE MISSING "ERIN."

The National Steamship Company had received no news of the steamer *Erin* up to 9.0 this morning.

A Dalziel's telegram from New York says:—The agents of the National Steamship Company are still hopeful of the *Erin's* safety. They suppose that her machinery has broken down, and that she is proceeding under sail for the Azores.

THE PORTUGUESE MINISTER SUMMONED TO LISBON.

Senhor M. D'Antas, the Portuguese Minister, left London this morning at eleven o'clock for Lisbon, where he has been summoned. He is, however, expected to return in about a fortnight.

MR. PARNELL'S LIBEL ACTION.

The *Freeman's Journal* London correspondent understands that the *Times* is summoning a great number of official and other witnesses for the hearing of Mr. Parnell's action.

THE QUEEN GOING TO AIX-LES-BAINS.

The Queen is expected at Aix-les-Bains towards Easter. A Paris correspondent telegraphs that preparations are already being made for her Majesty's reception.

MR. JUSTICE MANISTY WORSE.

It was ascertained on inquiry at Mr. Justice Manisty's residence at an early hour this morning that there was no change for the better in his lordship's condition. He lay in a deep stupor and quite unconscious. No hope of his recovery is entertained.

COUNT ANDRASSY DYING.

Count Andrassy's condition is now said to be most critical. News has been received at the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the effect that he is in a dying condition, and that the news of his death may shortly be expected.

A BLUE-BOOK ABOUT NEW GUINEA.

A bulky blue-book is issued this morning containing correspondence on the subject of New Guinea from August, 1885, to July last. The despatches deal with the events attending the death of Sir Peter Scratchley, the Special Commissioner, the appointment of Mr. John Douglas, C.M.G., as deputy and afterwards as Special Commissioner, and the appointment of Dr. MacGregor as Resident Administrator. Mr. John Douglas acted from the death of Sir Peter Scratchley in December 1885, until the arrival of Dr. MacGregor in July 1888, when the Government conveyed to him its high appreciation of the good work done by him. The despatches describe, among other matters, the visit of Sir William MacGregor to the interior in the spring of last year, and the dimensions of certain peaks and mountain ranges the existence of which he verified in his travels.

CHOLERA AT BOLOGNA.

A death from cholera is reported to have taken place at Bologna, the victim being a street sweeper. The local board of health declares that the case is sporadic, but steps were at once taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

The cholera epidemic, which at one time threatened to assume very serious proportions in Persia, is now rapidly abating.

HERR MOST AND THE DIME MUSEUM.

A Dalziel's telegram from New York says:—Most, the Anarchist, has been offered a handsome salary by the Dime Museum. He has angrily rejected the offer.

A PRIEST'S HOUSE BLOWN UP WITH DYNAMITE.

A Mansfield (Penn.) Dalziel's telegram says:—An attempt has been made by Anarchists to blow up the house of the parish priest, Father Fleckinger, with dynamite. The house was seriously damaged, but no one was killed.

THE REGISTRATION OF DOGS.

The Manchester watch committee have adopted a proposal made to them by the chief constable that dog owners should be enabled to register the animals at the police station, dogs being supplied with a metal number affixed to the strap round the neck, so that if they should be "run in" at any time their owners will be speedily found. It is proposed to charge a fee of half-a-crown for each dog registered.

THE CREWE MURDER.

A Manchester correspondent telegraphs that further statements made by the youths Richard and George Davies show that the dreadful deed had been decided upon a week previously, and the prisoners only awaited a convenient opportunity for carrying it out.

The adjourned inquest opened this morning at half-past ten.

A Crewe correspondent telegraphs that the admission of the prisoners that they slew their father, under circumstances of atrocity almost without parallel, is arousing public feeling to an intense degree in Crewe.

Mr. Baron Huddleston is going on well.

Sir Robert Peel had a slight stroke of paralysis while visiting the Grosvenor Gallery yesterday.

Miss Bisland, who has been running a race against time round the world, got back to her starting point, New York, yesterday, having crossed the Atlantic on board the steamer *Bothnia*. The time occupied in the journey was 76 days 16 hours 48 minutes.

THE MEETING OF THE OCTOGENARIANS,

MR. BARNUM'S IMPRESSIONS OF MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, the Rev. and Mrs. Stephen Gladstone, Mrs. Drew, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Mr. Talbot, Sir James Carmichael, Sir Algernon and Lady West, and Lady Stepney visited Barnum's yesterday evening. They were met at the main entrance by Mr. Bailey and conducted to the Royal box by Mr. Burnside, who introduced them to Mr. Barnum and his grandson, The audience heartily cheered Mr. Gladstone upon taking his seat, and again on his departure from Olympia.

This morning a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* found Mr. Barnum in dressing-gown, slippers, and black velvet skull cap, in his rooms at the Victoria Hotel, and asked him what he thought of England's Grand Old Man. "He is the finest old gentleman I ever met," said the Old Showman; "I never remember meeting such a thoroughly genial, delightful man. I had written asking him to honour my show with his presence, telling him that the equestrian portion of the performance commenced at eight o'clock, and that 'Nero' began at nine. He wrote back that he would come at a quarter to nine o'clock, and he was there. Of course I met him and conducted him to the Royal Box, which had been prepared for his reception. I went up to him and said "Mr. Gladstone, I do not intend to bore you with my presence, I have only come to shake hands with you for the honour of so doing." He just put his hand on my arm and, smiling, replied, "Indeed, you are not going away—I want you to sit beside me, and to tell me all about everything that is going on." So I took a seat beside him and remained there throughout the performances. He was most interested, asked all sorts of questions, and said he considered 'Nero' the most gorgeous spectacle he had ever seen. He chatted all the while. He told me he had read my book of reminiscences, but had one complaint to make. 'I have only one objection to make,' he said—'that is, that it is printed in too small a type.' I acknowledged the fact, but said I felt deeply complimented at the thought that so great an honour had been done to my poor work, which I had only hoped would please his grandchildren and great-grandchildren, as it did mine, of which I had five. 'Oh,' said he at once, 'I can beat you there—for I have thirteen, and my youngest son was married to-day.' Then he turned off and talked about the show. He said the costumes of the lictors and the gladiators, and the other characters were most correct, and when the great procession came round he said, 'Why, Mr. Barnum, you say you have twelve hundred people in your procession. But surely I have seen more than twelve hundred already. I found that I had nothing to teach him. The great Greek, Hebrew, and Latin scholar in the world to-day had nothing to learn from my spectacle of 'Nero.' About half-way through the performance I began to feel cold, and wanted to say something nice, so I waited my opportunity and said: 'Mr. Gladstone, there is one thing we Americans would all wish you to do, and there is no reason why you should not. I have done it at eighty years of age; why cannot you? Make the trip across the Atlantic. If you did so you would set the whole of the United States ablaze with enthusiasm; there is nothing the Americans would not do to show their appreciation.' He just turned and looked at the stage. 'What is that Roman doing?' he asked, and I saw, at once, it was no use flattering that man—he could not take any flattery. Oh, he is a truly great old man."

Then Mr. Barnum had something to say about Mrs. Gladstone "She is a sweet old lady," and was most delightful. She would ask Mr. Gladstone some question, he would at once put it to me, and then turn round and make the explanation to her. Of course, I was introduced to his son Herbert, who sat with my grandson, Barnum Seeley, and chatted with him all the evening. I found all most affable and charming.

"Mr. Gladstone," Mr. Barnum continued, "complimented me upon the youthfulness of my appearance, but I want to tell you that I think he looks much younger than I do. You see, he was eighty in December—I shall not be eighty until July. But I do wish he would come to America. Myi! what an excitement he would create! I can assure you that the honour conferred upon me by his company is the greatest I have received for a very long while."

Mr. Barnum has but recently returned from Southport, where he has been visiting his father-in-law, and where Mr. Barnum is now staying, both having been ill from well. The old showman has now, however, quite recovered his normal juvenility, and if anything more was required to put the final touch upon his return to health, it was the visit paid to Olympia last evening by Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone and their family party.

MR. BARNUM'S NEXT GREAT ENTERPRISE.

Mr. Barnum is not through his great enterprise in bringing his show to London before he undertakes another. He has determined to have in New York a permanent home for his possessions. The difficulty has been to obtain a suitable site of adequate dimensions. He has just received an intimation that his agent, who has long been going round in search, has at length found one. It is in a central situation, and covers an area of 700ft. by 200ft. The building will forthwith be erected, and it will be finished by September. Exclusive of the cost of the ground, the building is estimated to cost £80,000. Mr. Barnum intends to have his show there every spring, letting the building for fairs and other entertainments during the time he is on tour.

THE PARTICK ELECTION.

The nominations for the Partick election have been fixed for February 6 and the polling for February 11.

MR. DAVITT'S NEW CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Michael Davitt met about a hundred gentlemen—members of Parliament, parliamentary candidates, and County Councillors—in Anderton's Hotel yesterday afternoon, to whom he explained the opposition of Irishmen to the proposed scheme of land-purchase on the lines of the Ashbourne Act, by which, he alleges, Hibernian landed proprietors obtain at least thirty per cent. more than they are justly entitled to. Mr. Davitt spoke at considerable length, and asked the co-operation of his audience in furtherance of his views, intimating at the same time that he was about to inaugurate a campaign throughout England on the subject. The meeting assured him of its support.

NEW FORTS ON THE CLYDE.

The War Office authorities have purchased twenty-three acres of ground on a hill above Dalreoch Quarry, Kilcreggan, at the entrance to the Clyde from the Duke of Argyll. It is intended to build a fort there, to be armed with guns of heavy calibre. The department is also in treaty with Mr. Darroch for the purchase of Tower-hill, Gourock, on the opposite bank of the river, where it is proposed to erect another fort with a powerful armament.

FOR THE "LAPSED" IN THE RANKS OF LABOUR.

Some active friends of the unemployed propose to rent a form near Clacton-on-Sea, with suitable buildings, for a period of three years, where employment will be given to men who have lapsed from the ranks of self-supporting labour, but who give promise of restoration to the army of the employed. Those suited for farm work will be sent afterwards to the colonies through the instrumentality of the Self-Help Emigration Society. To stock the farm a sum of £500 will be required, and subscriptions against a possible deficiency of £200 a year for three years. A preliminary meeting in connection with this proposal was held last evening at 15, Russell square, at which Mr. Walter Hazell presided. A discussion ensued, in which the Rev. F. B. Meyer, Captain Gretton, Mr. Howard Hodgkin, and others took part. A resolution in favour of the project was carried.

A LOCAL CHURCH RATE DOOMED.

In a total poll of 983 out of the 19,000 ratepayers of St. George's, Southwark, yesterday, only 78 persons voted for the continuance of the church rate; 905 voted against further payments of this kind.

THE SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD.

A Reuter's telegram, dated Melbourne, January 29, states that Neil Matterson has challenged Peter Kemp for the sculling championship of the world and £1,000.

FROM CONGREGATIONAL MINISTER TO BISHOP.

The Rev. Edward Abbott, who has been elected Missionary Bishop of Japan by the U.S. Episcopal Convention, is a brother of Dr. Lyman Abbott, Henry Ward Beecher's successor at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Mr. Abbott was formerly a Congregational minister, and at one time associate editor of the Best on *Congregationalist*. In 1878 he was proprietor and editor of the Boston *Literary World*.

THE JUBILEE CHURCH HOUSE.

Sir Arthur Blomfield yesterday submitted to the Council of the Jubilee Church House his ground plan for that building. The plan roughly provides for a quadrangular edifice in Late Tudor style. An estimate of the probable cost has transpired, but as the "round" will vie in dimensions with Dean's yard itself, it may be supposed that the quarter of a million demanded will not be a penny too little. One distinctly new proposal is that which relates to the erection of a chapel, or oratory, as part of the design, Lambeth Palace Chapel will, of course, be taken as the model.

THE NEW MYSTERY OF A HANSOM CAB.

THE ACCUSED WOMAN'S STORY.

A woman named Pearce is in custody in Birmingham charged with having caused the death of Mr. William Toogood, a well-known resident in that city, and also with having stolen his watch and chain and money. The parties had driven in a hansom cab from Walsall to Birmingham under strange circumstances. Mr. Toogood staggered and died shortly after reaching his house.

The following story told by Pearce is published. She says she had known Toogood, the deceased, for a considerable time, with the result that they met by appointment at Walsall on Wednesday. They had a considerable quantity of drink before they went to a house there, and they had more drink brought into the house during the few hours they stayed there. When he got outside she found that the deceased was too drunk to walk to the station, and she accordingly hired a cab to drive to Birmingham. When they got to St. Luke's road, near the deceased's residence, they discharged the Walsall cabman. She paid him half a sovereign, and then hired a Birmingham cab to take the deceased to his house. The motive for doing that was to keep secret the fact that Toogood had been out of town in her company, she supposing that when he arrived home in the Birmingham cab the family would have believed him to have been in Birmingham the whole day. It was only a short distance from St. Luke's road to the deceased's house, and as she was anxious to see how he got on, she followed him down. When she arrived at the house she found a crowd outside, and was informed that a dying man had been taken in. This alarmed her, as she had taken care of his watch and money for safety, as she had done more than once before. She called a girl and asked her to take the watch and money into the house, and to say she had received them from a woman outside. The servant girl's suspicion, and she communicated the matter to the family, and Pearce was arrested. Deceased vomited a great deal before he died, and the course of the proceedings will depend on the nature of the analysis of the contents of the stomach. It is stated that the deceased suffered some time back from inflammation of the lungs, which left him with a weak heart.

THE JUBILEE PLUNGER IN PRISON.

A VISIT TO MR. ERNEST BENZON.

The Nice correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphing last night says:—I went to the prison to-day with one of Mr. Benzon's personal friends, who had an interview with him, and who communicated the result to me. He found Mr. Benzon in good health, and perfectly satisfied with the way in which he is being treated by the French authorities. He is again allowed one meal a day from the outside, together with newspapers, tobacco, changes of clothes, and other comforts; but he is very much depressed and disappointed on account of the failure of his friends to obtain his release.

Mr. Benzon cried when this friend read to him a letter from Mr. Hargreaves, intimating that that gentleman had no intention to prosecute him, and declared that if he escaped the penalty of his offence he would not return to his old haunts, and would abandon his foolish ways.

I am assured that the Procureur of Nice has been obliged to assume a much more severe attitude towards Mr. Benzon's case on account of the seriousness of the offence, and owing to other alleged charges being brought against him. His friends here have done their utmost to obtain bail for him; but the Juge d'Instruction to-day definitely refused to grant it when Mr. Benzon was brought before him. He was to have been tried before the Correctional Tribunal to-morrow, but the case has been postponed for some few days longer.

BARNUM AS A STORY TELLER.

THE ENTERTAINMENT AT LADY ABERDEEN'S.

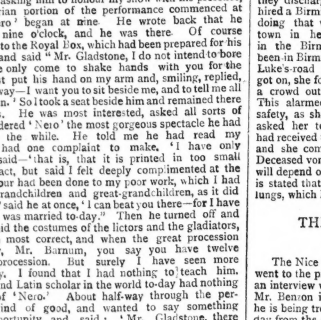
Yesterday Lord Aberdeen's Indian saloon, in his Grosvenor-square palace, was filled with an audience who had gathered together at half-a-guinea a head to hear jolly old Barnum tell side-splitters, which the famous showman did with great success. Mr. Barnum is like old King Cole—a jolly old soul, and the only difference between him and the King is that Barnum never calls for his pipe, nor yet for his glass, as he told us all yesterday. In his wicked days he used to indulge in rum, and choose. Those vanities he has put away from him. Mr. Barnum was "on time," and standing at his table he fired off right away into the days of his youth. "My life is eighty years long," he said, "and as for compressing it into an hour, why, boys and girls, you might as well try to make half-a-pint of salt water represent the roaring Atlantic!" The first story was about a tame taily, which a friend of his had told him he had seen, when he, B., was young and green. It was his first adventure in the show business. Mr. Barnum was setting out to buy the dog when his friend said, "Say, Taylor, you'd better wait a bit. You're going to buy that dog, are you? Wal, it had two tails. I saw it coming out of a tanyard waggin' with a tail because it carried a cow's tail, which it had in its mouth, which is a truer tale. Eh?" Mr. Barnum didn't go. Mr. Barnum said there were only 100 original funny stories, and all the others we heard were but the changes rung upon them, but he kept us all roaring with laughter with stories about funny men in "our town," or fifteen miles away"; and the fun of it was he laughed himself, and chuckled, and acted, and imitated Yankee and English and preached a bit, and advised a bit, in the most inimitable way. His account of the meeting of Tom Thumb and the Queen was acted as it the old man had included the stage as one of his many professions. Barnum and Tom entered the long gallery at Buckingham Palace just as the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Duchess of Kent, and the Iron "Duke" (a diminutive one) were there.

"How are you, general?" said the Queen.—"Very well, mam, thank you." "What do you think of my picture gallery?"—"It's a very nice gallery, mam." And then Tom tried to get a little pony from the Queen, but her Majesty didn't see it. Mr. Barnum then went on to give some advice about bringing up children. "Be honest and you will be happy. Don't put square pegs into round holes. It's a mistake. Study your children first. Then as to life," continued the old man. "Be cheerful, and don't dread to-morrow. This reminds me of what Mrs. Smith, a lady who lived in our town, said to her husband one day. Her husband was pulling his hair and groaning and sighing and walking up and down the room like a champion walker. 'What's the matter, husband?' she said. 'Oh! oh! oh! I have to pay fifty dollars to-morrow and I can't do it. Oh! oh!' pacing up and down at a terrific pace. 'See here, Smith, you go to bed. Let Jones do the walking. If I had thought about to-morrow,' said Mr. Barnum, 'I should have committed suicide long ago. It's like the little girl who laided when the ship was in a gale, and the captain asked her, 'What ails you, my dear little lassie, little gal?' said they to the little gal. 'Why shouldn't I laf?' replied she, 'See, father's at the helm.' You see, I'm a cheerful old fellow." And Mr. Barnum went on with yarns about Irish pilots, Irish waiters, funny deacons, mean men, and all sorts of funny people whom the great showman had met in his many-sided life. Mr. Barnum is born story-teller, and in his hands the stalest chestnut would make you roar with laughter. Mrs. Shaw whistled, Mr. Shortis banjoed, Mr. J. S. Wood attended to every one's wants, Lord Aberdeen was in a dozen places at the same time, the afternoon was thoroughly enjoyable, and the Irish Home Charities should be greatly benefited. The entertainment realised £70.

THE "NATIONAL REGATTA FOR PROFESSIONAL OARSMEN."

A meeting in connection with the proposed "National Regatta for Professional Oarsmen" took place yesterday at the Mansion House, in a room kindly lent for the purpose by the Lord Mayor. Lord Londesborough took the chair, and there were present, Mr. E. D. Brickwood, Mr. G. B. James, Mr. F. Playford, and Mr. E. Monteuis, representing the London Rowing Club; Mr. S. Le B. Smith, Mr. H. Woldie, and Mr. F. Fenner, of the Amateur Rowing Association; Mr. G. E. B. Kennedy, Captain of the Kingston Rowing Club; Mr. V. W. Looker, of the Thames Rowing Club, Mr. L. Frere, of the Twickenham Club, Mr. R. H. Labat, of the Clubs of Ireland, Mr. W. L. Courtney, of the Oxford University Boat Club, Mr. G. Elin and Mr. White, of the Cambridge University Boat Club, together with representatives from the Tyne, Wear, Humber, Mersey, and Thames Clubs. A strong committee was selected for carrying out all details connected with the establishment of the regatta, Messrs. A. J. Roberts and W. M. Chinnery were appointed treasurers, and Mr. G. G. Brickwood secretary. It was also announced that about £150 had already been collected, and that the Oxford University Boat Club had promised a contribution of £20.

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.
South England (with London and Channel).—Varying airs, dull; damp, misty.



Noon to-day
Yesterday
To-day
Sun Rises 7h. 42m. | Sets 4h. 59m.
Moon—First Qr. 9 27th, 0h. 14m. Aft.
High Water London Bridge. Morn. 10h. 23m. After. 11h. 5m.

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, Jan. 31, 1890.—Overcast, wet mist; wind light.
Readings by NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

HOME RAILWAYS AND FOREIGN STOCKS FIRM.—AMERICANS WEAK.—SMALL BUSINESS.

In the open market this morning there is again a good demand for accommodation, and as the supply is by no means over plentiful 5½ to 6 per cent. is the quotation for short loans. The discount rate for three months' bank paper shows no further decline, the general quotation being 4⅛ per cent., though, as a matter of fact, not much business is secured at that rate. Rumours are still current respecting withdrawals of bullion for abroad, but nothing definite appears to be known.

Stock Exchange markets are quiet. Though the settlement is now practically concluded, there are still some arrangements in connection therewith which have to be adjusted, and little disposition is shown to enter into fresh speculative transactions. Consols are dull and fractionally lower, but in the Home Railway market there is a stronger tone, and most descriptions are higher, though not to any appreciable extent. Foreign stocks are steady to firm. The publication of the Peruvian Bondholders' Committee's report, with the full text of the Grace contract, has only raised the price of Peruvian issues about 1-16. American Railroads are generally lower, but the changes are slight, and the fall is due to sympathy with the weakness of the New York market. Trunks are supported, and there has been some inquiry for Mexican Railway issues. Nitrate descriptions are decidedly stronger, but Mining and Miscellaneous securities are quiet.

A news agency states that arrangements are in progress and will be completed in a week or two for the conversion of the business of Messrs. A. B. Walker and Sons (Sir A. B. Walker) into a limited liability company. It is understood that the capital will be three or three-and-a-half millions.

The list of applications for shares in the Eastern Kentucky Land Exploration and Development Company (Limited) will close to-day for London and to-morrow for the country.

The subscription list of the Glass Bottle Industries closes to-day at four o'clock.

During the inquiry connected with the valuation of the assets of the Staffordshire Joint Stock Bank, which transferred its business a year ago, it has been found that heavy losses which had been made had been concealed from the shareholders. The directors state they intend to pay a call.

The Peruvian Bondholders' Committee has issued its report and a copy of the Grace contract made with Peru. From Chili, including the money in the Bank of England, the committee expects to get £925,000, after paying off the Pisco-Yca bondholders. From Peru a total income of £2,850,000 per annum is looked for in the next three years, after deducting the £850,000 a year to be allowed for that term to the Grace Contract. To prevent delay in this, it is hoped, rise to £900,000 per annum, after the railways are repaired and extended. For this latter task, the contract provides that a new company shall be formed, to be called the Peruvian Railways and Development Corporation (Limited). This company's share capital has been fixed at £6,650,000, and it is proposed to issue the existing Peruvian Debt of Peru to be converted into the preference and ordinary shares of this capital on the following basis:—Holders of the 6 per cent. bonds will receive £24 in 4 per cent. cumulative preference shares, and £30 in ordinary shares of the company, and holders of the 5 per cents. will receive £20 in preference and £25 in ordinary, for each £100 nominal surrendered. The company will issue 4 per cent. debentures in addition to this capital for the development of Peruvian railways.

The accounts of the Gas Light and Coke Company for the half-year ending 31st December last show that, after providing for interest and preference dividends, a balance of £374,785 remains out of which the directors recommend the statutory dividend on the Ordinary Stock of the Company at the rate of 13¾ per cent. per annum. The half-year has been remarkable for a substantial increase in the quantity of gas sold, which amounts to nearly 5½ per cent. over the quantity sold in the corresponding period of 1888. This result is mainly due to the rapidly extending use of appliances for cooking and heating by gas, and, in a lesser degree, to the improvement in the lighting business brought about by the general expansion and the undoubtedly prosperous condition of general business. A new issue of capital will be needed to meet the increased public requirements.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet, with a fair demand. Probable sales, 8,000 or more. Futures are three points higher.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved:* South Eastern Deferred ⅜, Brighton Deferred and North British Deferred ¼, Great Eastern, Great Western, Sheffield Deferred, Midland, and North Eastern ⅛ each. *Receded:* Metropolitan ¼, Chatham Preference ¼, and North Western ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Risen:* Brazilian Scrip (fully paid) ½, Greek 1881 ⅛, Peruvian 1870 and 1872 1-16. *Receded:* Egyptian State Domain ½, the Daira ⅜, Mexican Six per cents. ⅛, and Italian 1-16.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Improved:* Erie Second Mortgage ⅛, and New York Central ⅛. *Lower:* Milwaukee and St. Paul and Northern Pacific Preference ½, Philadelphia and Reading shares and Wabash Preference ⅜, Central Pacific, Louisville and Nashville, Erie Shares, Atlantic First Mortgage, Ontario, and Union Pacific shares ½ each.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Advanced:* Nitrate shares ⅜, Mexican First Preference ¼, the Ordinary ½, and Grand Trunk First Preference ⅝. *Receded:* Canadian Pacific ¼.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols(2½) money	97⅛	⅜
Do. acct.	97 5/16	7/16
Do. 2½	99⅜	103
2½ per Cent.	99	3/4
Local Loan Stock	102⅝	3
India 3½ per Cent.	107	½
Do. 4½ p. c. Rs.	114⅞	⅜
Exchequer Bonds	101¼	¼
Met. Bd. Wks. 4	112¾	⅛
Do. 5 Stock	102	½
Birmingham 3½	111	½
Liverpool	112¾	⅛
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argent. 6 pc. 1111	81	⅛
Do. 5 p.c. Scrip	65⅜	4⅝
Do. Treasury	84	½
Austrian Gold	95	⅝
Do. Silver	77	⅝
Braz. Scrip 5 p.c.	71½	½
Chili 6 p.c.	11⅜	0 9/16
B. Ayres 5 p.c.	103¼	1/4
Do. Cedulas 4	83¼	3/4
Chilian 6½ 1886	103	⅛
Costa Rica	91	5
Do. 3	38	90
Egypt. State Dom.	102	⅛
Do. Unified	101¾	⅛
Do. Privileged	103¼	⅛
Do. Daira Sanieh	83⅝	⅜
French 5 p. Rents	99¼	7/4
Do. 4½ p. Rents	107⅝	3
Do. 4½ p.c. Perp.	101	⅛
Japan Defence	101	⅛
Japs. Priority	96	⅜
Uruguay Unified	71¼	2⅜
Virginia Funded	40¼	⅛
U.S. 6's 1881	105½	7/8

Cha. Preference	103	⅛
North Western	177	⅜
South Western	124⅝	6/8
Manchester & Sheff.	93	¾
Do. A	99⅝	3/4 xd
Met. Consolidated	75	½ xd
Do. District	30	½
Midland	143¾	⅛
North British Pref.	77⅛	8/4
Do. Def.	64⅜	6⅝
Do. Deferred	93⅛	9 xd
Taff Vale 1111	93	8
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	77⅝	3/4 xd
Can. Pacific Stock	83⅝	4½ xd
Chic. Mil. and St. P.	118⅜	⅝
Denver & R. Grande	15⅜	17/16
Do. Pref.	51⅛	2
Illinois Shares	102	⅜
Lake Shore	123¾	⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	22⅝	⅛
Louisand Nash.	93⅜	3/4 xd
Mex. Cen. Ltd.	18⅛	3/8
Miss., Kan. & Texas	19	⅛
N.Y. Cen. Shares	103¾	⅛
New York Ontario	19⅛	⅛
Penn Shares	57⅝	⅜
Do. Sen. Mort.	104⅜	⅛
Norfolk & W. Pref.	64⅜	5
N.Y.P. & O. 1st	85¼	⅛
North Pacific Pref.	77¼	⅜
Pennsylvania Sh.	56⅜	7
Phila. & Read. Sh.	19⅜	⅜
1st Preference	73⅛	⅛
Union Pacific	69⅝	⅛
Wabash Pref. Shares	35⅝	4
Do. Gen. Mort.	84½	⅛
Grand Trunk 3rd	13 11/16	13/16
Do. First Pref.	72⅜	5
Do. Second Pref.	49⅛	⅞
Do. Third Pref.	23¾	⅜
Do. Guaranteed	70⅜	6/8
Mexican Ordinary	37⅛	8/4
Do. First Pref.	106¼	17
Do. Old 2nd Pref.	84⅛	4
Lombardo-Venet	12 1/16	3/16
Nitrate Railway	17⅛	3/4
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	95	15 xd
City Bank	22	3 xd
Consolidated Bank	8¾	3/4 xd
Imperial Ottoman	113/16	5/16
London and Country	91	4
London Joint Stock	39¼	43/4 xd
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	20	8
Stand. Bnk. S. A. rica	60	1

MINES.		
Indian Consolidated	3/3	3/8
Mysore Reefs	5 5/16	3/16
Do. Oregums	2 1/16	3/16
Cape Copper	25⅛	⅛
Namaqua	2⅜	⅛
Mashaual Barey	6¼	⅛
Rio Tinto	15 3/16	9/16
Montana Claims	1	⅛
De Beers Consols	20	⅛
Sa. Rosa Reefs	2	5 xd
TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES.		
Anglo-American	89⅝	1/16
Do. Pref.	89	7
Brazilian Submarine	12	⅜
Direct Unit. States	20	⅛
Eastern	13⅞	14/16
Direct Eastern	13⅛	11
London Electric	12	13
London Teleph.	11¼	13/16
London Trans.	11¼	13/16
North Metropolitan	12⅝	⅜
TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
London Gen. Omn.	133	95
London Street	12	13
London Tramway	11¼	13/16
North Metropolitan	12⅝	⅜
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	213	9
East London	211	14
Grand Junction	125	8
Kent	220	31
Lambeth	224	6
New River, New	350	70
Sthwrk & Vauxh'l.	153	70
W. Middlesex	223	6
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT		
Gaslight & Coke A	243	51
Imp. Continental	215	10
South Metro. A.	333	6
Do. B.	230	3
Do. C.	230	50
London Electric	3⅛	⅜
Metropolitan	4⅝	⅜
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	9⅛	⅜
Guinness and Co.	83⅞	4/16
Hotchkiss	7	⅛
Impl. Continental	23⅛	⅛
Spratt's Patent	9⅜	⅜
Liverpool Nitrate	15	15
Primitiva Nitrate	15	⅜
Salt'n Sun Shares	10⅝	3
P. and O. Sm. Def.	212	17
Royal Mail Steam	75	5
Nat. Discount Co.	11⅛	12⅝ xd
Hudson's Bay	14	⅜
Sue Canal	91	⅜
Land W. Ind. Dock	18	31
London and S. t. K.	35	3

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above:—

Egyptian	15⅝	⅜
Sanjorge	6⅛	⅛
Tarapaca Water	1⅜	⅛
City and Suburban	9⅛	⅛
Jumpe'r Gold	1⅛	⅛
Jubilee	9⅛	⅛
Salisbury	11	⅛
Kelly	1⅛	1⅛
Lisbon Berlya	9/8	9/8
Oceana Land	12⅛	13
Sutherland Rent	4⅛	5
Transvaal Land	1	1
S. E. R. of S. Africa	1⅛	⅛
Exploring Co.	1	1
Rotaschild's Exploration	2⅛	1
Southern Land	3⅛	⅛
Eastman's Ordinary	12⅛	⅛
Elmore's Copper Syn.	6⅛	⅛

"Pall Mall Gazette" Office.

FRIDAY MORNING.

A Windsor correspondent has informed us that Col. Richardson-Gardner, M.P., who has represented Windsor for many years past, has applied for the Chiltern Hundreds and resigns his seat in the House of Commons in about three weeks' time. The hon. gentleman has not enjoyed good health since the death of his wife, about a year since. At the last election Col. Richardson-Gardner was returned unopposed. In 1885 his majority was 465.

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Amongst other amendments to the Address will be one by Mr. Cuninghame Graham, M.P. The honourable member intends by this means to call renewed attention to the Government's decision to abstain from being represented at the Eight Hours discussion at the Berne Conference.

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The most striking of the hundreds of presents which were laid at the feet of Miss Maud Rendel yesterday were two old silver cups, richly chased. These were the gift of Mr. Gladstone to his new daughter-in-law. I was told yesterday that they had great historical interest as they always figured on the table at the ex-Premier's Cabinet dinners.

***

Mr. Barnum was too modest yesterday afternoon when he said that he failed in everything except—a big exception—the show business. As a popular preacher or a temperance lecturer Mr. Barnum would have been equally successful. The effect of the rich and racy Yankee twang was irresistible. If you had shut your eyes and opened your ears you would have imagined that a high-class Christy minstrel corner-man was addressing the audience. For a practised orator of eighty Mr. Barnum has a splendid voice, which most of our parliamentarians would give a deal for.

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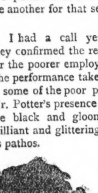
The funniest of the stories illustrated the height of meanness. A man in "our town" had opened a store and offered free drinks to customers. One night enter a stranger with : "What's the price of darning needles?" "A cent apiece." "And what do you give for eggs?" "Sixpence a dozen." "Well, that's a cent, apiece, too, isn't it? So I think I'll take a darning needle and leave this egg." The exchange was effected, and then the egg man said, "You promised a treat to each customer." "Well, what will you drink?" "I guess I'll have a glass of sherry wine." The glass of sherry was brought. Looking at it thoughtfully the "customer" observed : "It's a very remarkable thing, but somehow I never could drink sherry wine without an egg in it." "Well, you shall have it," said the storekeeper. As the contents fell into the sherry it was seen that the egg had two yolks. "Well, now," said the drinker, "my wife would be blessed if she knew that—to think that she parted with two yolks for one darning needle. You really must give me another for that second yolk."

***

I had a call yesterday from Mr. Coborn and Mr. Harry Parker, and they confirmed the report that Mr. Augustus Harris was organizing a benefit for the poorer employés who have been thrown out of work at Her Majesty's. The performance takes place on Friday week. Yesterday there was an ugly rush of some of the poor people whose effects had been retained at the theatre, but Mr. Potter's presence of mind prevented any destruction. The contrast which the black and gloomy interior of the empty auditorium now offers to the brilliant and glittering pageant which was the talk of London is not without its pathos.



There is something realistic about this black spot with the curly white hair drawn across it. It is the crest on the note paper of the American Testimonial Banquet which is to be tendered to Hero Stanley on his return to the old country, under the presidency of the American Minister. The chairman of the committee is Mr. New, while United States Consul-General Mr. Du Chaillu, Commander Emory, Mr. Maxim the gun man, Mr. Moffat, Mr. Page, Major Post, Mr. Sheldon, Mr. White, Mr. Russell Young form the committee, and Mr. Wellcome is appropriately enough the hon. sec.

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A novel scheme for heating railway carriages is announced—namely, by means of copper pipes running under the seats and filled with steam, the pipes being connected between the carriages by india-rubber tubes. It has been stated in some newspapers that a trial of the new system will shortly be made on one of the lines running from London to the Midlands. Inquiry at the London termini of the Great Northern, Midland, London and North Western, and Great Western Railways, however, has failed to elicit any confirmation of this report. The system has already been in use in America for some time, it having been found that the earlier method of heating by stoves and hot air is too dangerous.

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Journalists are given to being what our American cousins term a "little previous," but lecturers can sometimes give them points and a beating. For instance, Mr. Henry Russell, the composer of "Cheer, boys, cheer," described the other day that he was walking down Ipswich one afternoon not very long ago, and he saw an announcement—

"Lecture on the *late* Henry Russell."

He naturally felt interested, and walked in, took his seat, and quietly listened as the eloquent lecturer proceeded after this fashion : "I can scarcely describe my feelings as I stood by that open grave and watched the coffin that contained all that was mortal of my dear old friend lowered into the yawning gulf beneath. Ere it was quite lost to sight I dropped my humble tribute, a simple wreath, the last testimony of my affection for the composer of 'Woodman, Spare that Tree,' and many other songs we know and love so well," At this moment an old gentleman, convulsed with laughter, darted from the hall, leaving behind him an irate lecturer and a shocked and scandalized audience.

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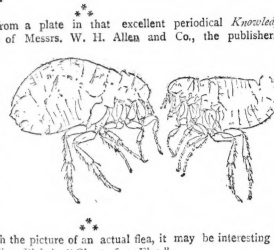
Here, reduced from a plate in that excellent periodical *Knowledge* (by kind permission of Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., the publishers), is a true likeness, several times enlarged, of the *pulex irritans*, better known as the common flea. The creature on the left is the female ; that on the right the male. The pest's appearance is every bit as bad as its bite.



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In connection with the picture of an actual flea, it may be interesting to give a sketch of William Blake's "Ghost of a Flea." Blake had a fondness for drawing "visionary heads," and amongst the heads revealed to him in vision was this one of a Personified Flea. "I felt convinced," relates Varley, who saw the artist make the drawing, "by his mode of proceeding, that he had a real image before him ; for he left off, and began on another part of the paper to make a separate drawing of the mouth of the Flea, which the spirit having opened, he was prevented from proceeding with the first sketch till he had closed it. During the time occupied in completing the drawing, the Flea told him that all fleas were inhabited by the souls of such men as were by nature bloodthirsty to excess, and were therefore providentially confined to the size and form of insects ; otherwise, were he himself, for instance, the size of a horse, he would depopulate a great portion of the country."

SIR WILFRID'S ELISHA.

The *New York Herald* has this morning a leading article on "The liquor traffic," in which it (or Mr. H. J. Jennings, M.P.) says:—The attempt to do something on the licensing question seems likely to be left to unofficial members, and among these there is one who has frequently addressed the public on the absolute necessity of taking decided steps towards exercising effective control over a traffic which at present is demoralising the country. We refer to Lord Randolph Churchill. More than once he has risked finding his party by insisting that the time has come for endeavouring to fulfil the hopes which were raised when the Local Government Bill was first introduced. His own sincerity on the subject will be proved by the introduction of a bill which, of course, will not satisfy everybody, but which will at least meet the views of most moderate men. It will propose to give powers to the County Councils to create licensing divisions, in which a Commission shall be established to deal with all licences, this Commission to be elected by the people. The absolute power of issuing licences will be placed in the hands of the Commission. No Commission will be empowered to grant more than one licence in a borough for every 2,000 persons, or for every 800 of the population in rural districts. The principle of compensation for closing a public-house is contained in the bill, under conditions which it would perhaps be premature to explain. Arrangements are also made for the introduction into every district of the system of local option. We have said enough to indicate that the proposed measure is one of a very thorough and comprehensive kind, and the liquor interest, as well as the advocates of prohibition, will do well to think twice before they refuse to entertain it. It may be some time ere a more fair and reasonable compromise is submitted to them.

M. ROCHEFORT'S LONDON LIFE.

M. Henri Rochefort, after twice changing his residence in London, is now living at York-terrace, overlooking Regent's Park. By a singular chance his old enemy M. Filotell is in lodging's only a few doors off. Rochefort's greatest pleasure is in picking up bric-brac in outlandish shops and in purchasing at Christie's or elsewhere a rare piece of porcelain or some old picture to add to his large collection of rarities at York-terrace. He is in constant communication with General Boulanger, but speaks little about politics, awaiting tranquilly the course of events across the Channel.

BANQUET TO LORD HARRIS.

Headed by the leader of the Indian residents, Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroje, the natives of Bombay now in this country have decided to present Lord Harris with an address, on the eve of his departure for the East. The ceremony will take place on Saturday, February 22, at an evening party to be given in honour of Lord and Lady Harris by Mr. and Mrs. Jehanghier Cowasjee Jehanghier, of Bombay, at their London residence in Cornwall-gardens, South Kensington. On the previous day the Governor-designate is to be the guest of the Northbrook Club, which in spite of the recent secession of some of its most distinguished members seems determined to maintain its reputation for hospitality to our Indian pro-consuls. Lord Randolph Churchill, who has not, we believe, assisted before at these functions, proposes the health of the principal guest, who was his lordship's Under-Secretary at the India Office in 1885. But for his unfortunate illness, the Marquis of Salisbury, who personally has a high regard for Lord Harris, would have taken the chair. That position will be appropriately filled by the well-known ex-Viceroy, who is the chief support of the club, and from whom it takes its name. We understand that, although Lord Salisbury cannot preside, he will, if possible, be present as a visitor. Lord Brassey, whose presence will serve to remind Imperial Federationists what some of them are apt to forget—namely, that England and her colonies do not alone form the British Empire, is to be there, and it is hoped that the Natives' Friend, the Marquis of Ripon, will also be able to attend. A goodly number of *pucka* Indians (the fastidious have lately taken to object to the term "natives") will add a picturesque element to the gathering.

GIRLS ONLY SECOND BEST IN SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS

The examiners' report on the examination for scholarships held last December was delivered to the London School Board yesterday. There were 337 candidates (213 boys and 124 girls) engaged in the common contest. The highest of the boys showed a far higher standard. Forty-one boys obtained between two-thirds and a half marks, as against seven girls at the same rate. Sixty-three boys obtained between half and a third marks, as against fifteen girls at the same ration, while of the 124 girls no fewer than 102 obtained less than one-third of the maximum, and of these the majority obtained less than one-fifth. Of only seven girls when it is considered that the conditions as regards age and the questions given were the same for boys and girls. The marks further bring out the fact that if results were announced irrespective of sex, only two girls would be among the first fifteen, and these would be at the bottom of the list.

MR. PARNELL'S SUPERSTITIONS.

In the course of a "character sketch" of Mr. Parnell, an anonymous writer in the *New Review* indicates that the Irish leader is eminently superstitious in trivial matters. "He will not remain in a room where three candles are burning, and he regards green as a peculiarly unlucky colour so much so that when the freedom of the city of Dublin was to be conferred upon him he requested that the lining of the casket should not be green but purple, the latter being his favourite colour and considered by him as very auspicious. His chief relaxation is machine-making, and if he reads at all, he is a student of a specialist journals of the class of *Engineering*."

PRESENTATIONS TO DR. GEORGE BULLEN.

The retirement from office of Dr. George Bullen, head of the department of printed books in the British Museum, has been signalized by the presentation of two very gratifying testimonials. Each was made by the personnel of the department over which he had so long presided. On Wednesday the officers of the department presented to Dr. and Mrs. Bullen, who received them at their own house in the east wing of the museum, a tea silver tea service, together with a silver cup and salver of their appreciation. The second testimonial was presented yesterday afternoon in the Granville Library by as large a contingent of the attendants as could be spared from duty, who expressed their feelings of affectionate regret and gratitude by the mouth of three of their elders and most representative men, to whom Dr. Bullen replied in a few words of much emotion. The attendants' testimonial took the form of a walnut stationery cabinet and writing desk.

AN EAST-END SUNDAY CLOSING MEETING.

As early as forty minutes before the advertised time of meeting a small crowd of East-enders had gathered before the great Assembly Hall, Mile-end, eager to gain a front seat at the demonstration which was held there last night in favour of a Sober Sunday for London. The London League with this object appears to have made considerable progress, for it has at present a membership roll numbering more than 5,000 and including influential names. Lords Hobhouse and Compton are expressing approval ; but with regard to other lords in the Upper House, Canon Leigh, the chairman, was somewhat sarcastic. They gave, he said, their blessing to those who were trying to raise the masses of the working people by means of mission halls and chapels, but their more valuable support to those who were attempting to drown the working man in drink, whereat his Whitechapel audience cheered heartily. Was London, he asked, to be denied the favour of participating in the Sunday Closing Act because she was already sufficiently sober and moral? Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., who cordially sympathized with the movement ; Mr. McDougall, L.C.C., who stated that publicans were in sympathy with Sunday closing ; Aldermen Fleming Williams, who thought that the Tory Government had tied their hands by an alliance with brewers ; and the Hon. Conrad Dillon, were among the gentlemen who proposed or seconded the series of resolutions.

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The Rev. G. S. Reaney has resigned the pastorate of Cavendish-street Chapel, Manchester, and will close his ministry there on the last Sunday in April.

Dr. A. C. Mackenzie was severely indisposed a week or so since, owing to an attack of the prevailing epidemic, is now restored to his usual good health. He is busy on his next oratorio.

The anniversary of Wagner's death does not fall until February 13, but Mr. Henschel will commemorate the event a week in advance by performing a strong Wagner programme at the London Symphony Concert of Thursday next.

The *Academy* records the death of Mr. John Purves, one of the Senior Fellows of Balliol, who had been in infirm health for many years past. He was a very accurate and painstaking classical scholar, and is understood to have given great assistance to Professor Jowett in his works upon Plato and Thucydides.

The Bach Choir gives a concert on the evening of February 25, the programme of which is devoted entirely to the works of Bach. Several rarely performed works will be given, such as the cantata, "Christ Lag in Todesbanden," and the concerto in D minor for two violins, in which Dr. Joachim and his quondam pupil, Mr. R. Gompertz, will take the solo parts. The eight-part motett, "Der Geist hilft unser Schwachheit Auf," will be sung by the choir. Dr. Joachim will play the C major sonata ; and Miss Lehmann will sing the air, "Mein Jesus will es thun," to which Mr. Lebon plays the solo oboe.

HELP FOR LATTER-DAY "MARCHIONESSES."

Robertson's comedy of "School" found capital interpretation last night at the hands of a number of lady and gentlemen amateurs, who gave a performance in St. George's Hall, Langham-place, in aid of the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants. The honours of the evening fell to Miss Hingston's personation of the lively heiress Naomi Tighe, to Mr. Charles Sims, who played Betty, to Captain Darling in the rôle of the nonchalant and penniless Jack Poynte, and to Mr. Clark's capital playing of the ungentlemanly character of the unmitigated cad, Mr. Krux, the schoolmaster. Mr. Norfolk Megone's orchestra played a selection of music during the evening. The association was established in 1875 by the late Mrs. Nassau Senior. About 7,000 little friendless "Marchionesses," or small general servants, go fresh from the workhouse or from the poorest of homes to often a hard and friendless life among strangers. For these poor creatures the association has provided fourteen lodging-houses in and around London, where they may live when out of work, and also five training homes, where they learn laundrywork and domestic service. But the greatest work of the society is the establishment of friendly relations between some 500 kind-hearted and cultivated lady workers and the drudges who want all that human love can do for them. The association is the only one of the kind worked in connection with the Board of Guardians. Both money and workers are needed, and those who have not read the eloquent plea which Mrs. Richmond Kitchie (Miss Thackeray) gave forth in *Cornhill* which his work was impressed, and invested it home. On its arrival it was placed in the phonograph, the machine set revolving, and the message came forth. The absentee had a favourite dog to which he was much attached. In one of his phonograms he sent his love to the dog, finishing with a whistle. The dog was lying quietly on the hearth whilst the message was being read, but when the whistle came forth it jumped up, bounding all over the room and out at the door to look for the master, whose signal it had heard

UNPUBLISHED JOURNALS OF GENERAL GORDON,

The unpublished journals of General Gordon in China are to appear shortly. Mr. A. Egmont Hake, his cousin and companion, and editor of "The Story of Chinese Gordon," is at present engaged on them, and they are to be published by W. H. Allen and Co. There is to be a beautiful etching of Gordon, in Mandarin dress, by Val Prinsep, from the original in the Chatham mess. The work will also contain numerous original maps of and letters relating to the country of the memorable Taiping rebellion. The journals were supposed to have been lost some time ago under very peculiar circumstances. They were lent by Gordon to a member of Lord Russell's Cabinet, and were sent to be printed for the convenience of the Ministry, as they contain valuable and exclusive information about China. When Gordon came home he was exceedingly angry at this publicity, and immediately went to the printer's and broke up the type, and it was supposed that he destroyed the manuscript at the same time. This, however, was not the case, for some time ago they were found by Sir Henry Gordon in an old lumber-room, and were by him handed over to Mr. Hake.—*Manchester Courier.*

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC CONCERT.

At the 102nd college concert last night the most important items were Schumann's Fantasie Stücke for piano, violin, and 'cello, and Grieg's latest sonata in C minor for violin and piano. Schumann's charming work was admirably interpreted by Misses Louise Sington, Cecile and Alice Ellieson, and the same may be said of the performance by Misses Isabella Donkersley and Ethel Sharpe in the Grieg sonata, Miss Donkersley's excellent technique and sympathetic tone being particularly praiseworthy. The solo instrumentalists were Miss Grimson and Miss Cecile Ellieson. It is customary to judge students and artistes by different standards, but the distinction in this case is hardly necessary. Miss Grimson's rendering of Bach's Prelude and Fugue in B minor, and Liszt's Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 12, so familiar in its orchestral dress to Richter concert audiences, augurs well for her artistic future ; and Miss Ellieson's refined phrasing and just intonation in Spohr's Barcarole and Scherzo for violin did ample justice to the superb Guadagnini on which she played. Mdlle. Black sang with successful effect Mr. Stanford's melodious setting of Moore's "There is a bower of roses ;" Misses Russell and Tatham two familiar vocal duets by Mendelssohn ; and Mr. John Sandbrook an interesting air from Handel's forgotten opera of "Rodelinda."

THE PROGRESS OF THE TENANT TRADESMEN'S UNION.

There was a very limited attendance at the Guildhall Tavern last night, at a business meeting of members and friends of the Tenant Tradesmen's National Union. The president of the union (Mr. James Haysman), who presided, reported steady progress in their work. He referred to the protected state of the tenant tradesmen. There had been no freedom of contract. They had per a so tained hundreds of pounds which for years before they had toiled incessantly to obtain. The tenants were in fear that their landlords should know that they dared to rebel against him. They were afraid even of their customers. They must get the majority of customers on their side. The effect must be marvellous on the progress of the union. They had the right sort of members in the union, who were bringing in new members. The consumers of London, by means of unjustly extortionate rents, paid landlords two millions a year. The justice of their cause could not be disputed. On the whole the landlords were not a starving class. (Laughter.) The strength of the union lay in numbers. Referring to a case he had mentioned at the Exeter Hall meeting of a alleged hardship of a tenant of the Duke of Bedford, he had investigated the matter, and discovered that there was no undue pressure on the part of the Duke. He was glad of this, for they had to do only with unjust landlords. Let them show that they were able to carry out their aim or they might launch out into work unnecessitating paid officials. The first method, he thought, undoubtedly meant success. He had never uttered the word failure in connection with their enterprise. (Applause.) Their programme was bearing the test splendidly. It was moderate and just. They had endeavoured to put forward prominently the non-political character of the work. The movement was most healthy in connection with the stores. They wanted to get a thousand members. A resolution was proposed and carried condemning the system by which the enactions of unjust landlords are legalised, and pledging the meeting to support the union in its efforts to secure to tenants the value of the goodwill they had created and all improvements they had made at their own cost.

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Mr. Holman Hunt is now much better, though hardly able as yet to leave the drawing-room fireside to resume work in his studio.

The establishment of a Hall of Horticulture is proposed. A committee of the council of the Royal Horticultural Society has for some time had the matter under consideration.

The Charity Committee of the London Football Association has just distributed £175 among thirteen deserving London charities.

A special correspondent in Crete telegraphs that "numerous acts of reprisal" have been committed, in some of which Turkish soldiers have been killed. The state of the island is going from bad to worse.

Mr. Lawson, the sculptor, has commenced work on his colossal statue of Robert Burns, which is destined to mark the poet's birthplace. The site of the statue will be almost opposite the railway station at Ayr.

Mr. Henry Lawson, M.P. for West St. Pancras, has met with an accident while hunting, the consequences of which, however, were not so serious as to threaten to prevent him from being in his place on the reassembling of Parliament.

Yesterday, at the Court of Common Council, after a long discussion on the question of the opening of libraries, museums, and art galleries on Sunday, the previous question was moved, and by a majority of forty-one the matter was once more shelved.

Free Lectures to men and women in connection with the South London Fine Art Gallery are given on Sunday afternoon at four o'clock at Portland House (close to Camden Church) Peckham-road. Next Sunday the lecture will be by Mr. William Rossiter on "Gordon and Stanley" with more especial reference to the morality of expeditions to Africa. The lectures are always followed by free discussion.

At a sale of books and manuscripts by Messrs. Sotheby next month an interesting historical autograph will be offered in the shape of a letter of Nelson's on a "Saturday Morn" in 1797, on his return to England after the attack upon Tenerife, in which he lost his right arm ; and it is observed that the shaky and ill-formed letters show how little he had as yet written with the left hand.

Mr. Wert sets out for Vienna on Saturday next to make final arrangements for the Richter concerts with their eminent conductor. The leader will, as usual, be Mr. Ernst Schiever, and Mr. Chant en will train the chorus. The dates fixed are May 12, 19, June 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, and July 7 and 14. A new series of orchestral concerts is to be given at St. James's Hall under the direction of Mr. Henschell, styled "Young People's Orchestral Concerts." The dates fixed are April 16, 30, and May 7. The idea is of American origin.

LONDON AND ST. KATHARINE DOCKS COMPANY.

MR. NORWOOD ON THE EFFECTS OF THE STRIKE.

An ordinary general meeting of the London and St. Katharine Docks Company was held at the Cannon-street Hotel yesterday. Mr. Norwood presided, and there was a large attendance.

Referring to the strike, the chairman said that had it not been for the disorganization of trade thereby caused, the dock statistics for the past year, as compared with 1888, would have showed an increase in the volume of business. As it was, the actual figures were 2,435,000 tons of foreign shipping being a decrease of 35,000 tons. There was, in fact, a decrease in the work of the docks of London to other ports, consequent upon the strike, accounted for this decrease. After a careful examination of the accounts as a whole, he was disposed to estimate the money loss to the Joint Committee, arising from the extra expenditure in labour caused by the strike, at upwards of £90,000. This did not include the loss owing to the diversion of trade from their docks, which, as he had pointed out, was considerable. Mr. Norwood then proceeded to compare the probable annual cost of the increased rate of wage forced upon them by the agreement of the 12th September; and expressed it as his opinion that if the experience of the past three months was to be a guide for the future, he feared that £150,000 per annum would not cover their enhanced expenditure on labour. And this was not the only evil which had fallen upon the company. Their desire had been frankly to accept the position into which they were forced, and loyally to carry out the terms of their agreement. But, notwithstanding the exercise of the greatest patience and forbearance on their part, the result had been most unsatisfactory. Not a week, and scarcely a day, had passed without a partial strike or other complication at some one or other of their docks or warehouses, and the latest movement of the men was to free themselves of that portion of the agreement which distinctly provides for "no pay for meal-times." The union men had, moreover, persistently refused to work with the so-called "blacklegs." The result was that the company was now at the mercy of the leaders of the unions, who had virtually become the controllers and managers of the shipping business of the port. The well-known trade union principles had been steadily pursued. The labour, as a rule, had been performed in a most perfunctory and dilatory manner. In too many cases they had not had as much labour rendered for the sixpence per working hour as they formerly had for a fivepence. It was his duty to tell them plainly that this state of affairs could not continue much longer without permanently injuring the trade of the port, and very seriously affecting the interest of the company. But he hoped that the time was not far distant when the directors and their colleagues on the joint committee would regain their control over the management of the company's affairs. They must do this whatever might be the cost of the struggle. (Applause.) In such a case he ventured to think they would receive not only the approval of the shareholders of the company, but the co-operation of shipowners, merchants, and those most deeply interested in the welfare of the port.

"Last," concluded Mr. Norwood, "I must still hope that the attention which is now being directed to this matter, and the evident change in public opinion, as shown in the Press, will speedily produce a better state of things; and I regard as a hopeful sign that the more steady and industrious men, both at the docks and wharves, are becoming weary of the dictation and interference of their unions, and are anxious for the opportunity to emancipate themselves from a tyranny as galling to them as to our directors."

Mr. Norwood then briefly examined the accounts, which, he said, would only allow a dividend of ½ per cent. per annum. It was a question with the directors whether they should pay any dividend at all. They had decided, however, to take £18,000 from the reserve fund and pay 1 per cent., which, with the 1½ per cent. paid last half-year, made 2½ per cent. on the whole year. He then moved the adoption of the report, which (after some discussion) was unanimously adopted.

MILK AND POLITICS.—AN "IRISH DELEGATE'S" FAILURE.

WHERE THE NATIONALISTS' PRESENT WENT TO.

Yesterday a meeting was held before Mr. Registrar Hadlit for the public examination of H. B. Doughty, a milk dealer of High Holborn, who in 1887 was engaged in supporting the Plan of Campaign in Ireland. Mr. Howell appeared for the Official Receiver, Mr. McCall for the petitioning creditor. In examination by Mr. Howell the bankrupt stated that he was married in 1870, and married into the milk business. He took a lease of the premises in Sandland-street, and finding it valueless he, in 1883, made up his mind not to pay any more rent, and handed the lease and business over to a Mr. Neal Corcoran, so that in the event of a distress being put in he (bankrupt) should be able to state that the property did not belong to him. He afterwards took another business in High Holborn. In the autumn of 1887 he went to Ireland to speak in favour of the "Plan of Campaign." He was there two months, and afterwards had a month's imprisonment for attending an illegal meeting under the Crimes Act. He was supplied with money all the time he was away; he never spent a penny piece of his own money in Ireland. His business was being carried on by an assistant. He had brought two actions for libel, one against the *St. Stephen's Review*, and one against Messrs. Judd and Co., but they had not yet come on. When he came back from Ireland he found that his business had rather had a knock, owing to an attempt having been made to levy an execution. He had brought an action at law for assault in connection with one of Mr. Richard Attenborough's landlords, in Islington, but not being able to identify the man the action failed. Mr. McCall: In prosecuting these actions for libel what did you expect to get? Bankrupt: The verdict of my countrymen. (Laughter.) In reply to further questions the bankrupt said that the money had been lent him to conduct his various actions, with the common-sense hope that he would succeed and return the money. He sold his furniture from time to time as he required money to defend his character, and it realized altogether about £60. After he came home from Ireland the Irish Nationalists of South Tipperary made him a present of a gold watch as a memento. He supposed it was worth about £40. It was pawned for £5, and the ticket was held by a gentleman, who kept up the payment of the interest. It was part of the Plan of Campaign not to pay no rent, and he went to Ireland not so much to preach the Plan of Campaign as to show that Englishmen suffered as much as Irishmen from the tyranny of landlords. He was separated from his wife in 1884, but the business still remained his own. Mr. McCall: So that you parted with your wife, but kept the business? Mr. Bankrupt: Certainly, sir. (Laughter.) The Registrar: A convenient exchange. After examination, the bankrupt stated that he had paid his landlord, and that he was determined he would never do so again. The public examination was ordered to be concluded.

THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD AND FREE EDUCATION.

(BY AN INSIDER.)

The Free Education party scored their first victory on the Board by defeating the Rev. George Gent's amendment to Mrs. Besant's motion "That the Board pet tion Parliament to enact that all Board schools be thrown open free from all charge." Mr. Gent moved as against this proposal that "While the Board would welcome any scheme which, by suitably increasing the parliamentary grant, would enable all elementary schools to dispense with fees, it is unwilling to petition Parliament on the subject until it is clear that any step will be taken pre udicial to the interests of efficient voluntary schools." This amendment was defeated by twenty-two votes to thirteen, after Mrs. Besant had very briefly spoken against it. Mr. Lucraft then threw the question into a most unfortunate tangle by moving an amendment that "admission to all schools in receipt of grants from the State should be free," making no provision for popular representation on the management of such schools. Mr. Dilke seconded the amendment, which was supported by Mr. Stanley, after Mr. Coxhead had opposed it. Mr. Stanley intimated that he would move an amendment inserting the democratic principle that public control should accompany public money, and under these circumstances, in order to prevent the division of the "Progressive" vote to the advantage only of the opposing party, Mrs. Besant later in the debate withdrew her motion in favour of Mr. Lucraft's amendment, so that it should become the substantive resolution. Dr. Gladstone opposed the freeing of the schools, and then Mr. Kitson made a remarkable speech, as the nominee of the clerical party, declaring that he was in favour of free education and of popular management. This wholly unexpected declaration was greeted with volleys of cheering; it was endorsed by the Revs. Mr. Jephson and Mr. Gent, both of whom warmly proclaimed their trust in the people. Mr. Sharp stood manfully by Stanley's amendment to introduce popular management over all schools receiving public money. This was carried by 24 to 16, and then Mr. Bourke drew a red herring across the track by a general resolution on a National System of Free Education. The Progressives declined to be drawn off the track, and the enemies of Free Education voted to a man for it, exposing the ruse. It was defeated by a large majority, and then the main resolution was carried triumphantly carried by 24 votes to 16. A burst of cheering greeted the announcement of this startling victory, and if any hats had been handy they would certainly have gone up in the air. It may be noted that Sir Philip Magnus, the new member, voted throughout on the democratic side.

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THE CREWE TRAGEDY.—CONFESSION BY THE SONS.

PAINFUL SCENE AT THE MURDERED MAN'S FUNERAL.

It became known last night that the two sons of the murdered man, Richard Davies and George Davies, had confessed the part they played in the commission of the crime. The police admit that what they say of all along anticipated has proved to be the fact—that the youth who drove the trap made a false statement of what took place on the night of the murder, and that he did so to screen his brother. Each prisoner has now, it is said, made a statement incriminating the other. These would seem to point to the suggestion that the crime was planned by the murdered man's son Richard, and connived in by the younger prisoner. The police profess to have secured sufficient evidence to establish their case without calling the younger prisoner as Queen's evidence. A painful feature of the case is that the mother will be required to give evidence against her sons, and that sisters and brothers will be called to supply links in the chain of circumstantial evidence. By far the most important discovery made by members of the force up to the present is the recovery of an overcoat and a pair of gaiters worn, there is little doubt, by the prisoner Richard on the night he walked home. They are covered with blood from top to bottom. Search is now being made for the missing axe with which it is believed the murder was committed.

The funeral of the murdered man took place yesterday afternoon in the little village of Haslington, about six miles from the Hough. The funeral party were conveyed in three mourning coaches. The coffin was covered with beautiful floral tributes sent by friends. Much sympathy was expressed with the family. The widow was too prostrated by the terrible developments of the case to leave her room; but the mourning coaches contained the eldest son of the deceased, John Davies, and three brothers, Fred, Tom, and Arthur, whose ages range from five to eight years. The little fellows displayed much grief. An elder daughter, Emma Davies, was also present. The cortege passed through Crewe to Haslington. On arriving at the burial place, which is close to the little Congregational chapel, a delay took place owing to the grave not being of sufficient dimensions to receive the coffin. The gravediggers set to work to widen it. Meanwhile the service was conducted in the chapel by Rev. A. W. Potts, Congregational minister, of Crewe. On going to the graveside it was found that the grave was still too small, and the minister and family and spectators stood by in the drizzling rain for a considerable time while the gravediggers continued their work. Naturally the delay was most painful. Eventually the coffin was brought to the graveside, but there was still some difficulty in lowering it on account of the narrow dimensions of the trench. When, however, this had been done the burial service was continued and completed. The weary journey during the six miles' journey was foggy and dark, with drizzling rain, but notwithstanding this a great number of persons were present in vehicles and on foot.

REFUSING TO CLEAN THE DUCHESS'S BOOTS.

Yesterday, at Brompton County Court, his honour Judge Stonor had before him the case of Veale *v.* Milner, the plaintiff being a valet and the defendant well known in sporting circles as the husband of Miss Milner of Epsom. The claim was for £7, a month's wages, and railway expenses. Mr. T. J. Robinson, solicitor, said plaintiff was engaged by Mr. Milner last autumn as valet, and he went down to Newmarket, where the first thing he was told was that he was expected to wait at table. He refused to do anything which did not come within the duties of a valet. What he was asked to do was the work of a groom of the chamber. He was also asked to clean the Duchess of Montrose's boots, and he refused. He was then dismissed. His Honour (to the defendant's counsel): Have you got Mr. Milner here?—Counsel: No, His Honour: Then I must give judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

THE CREW OF THE "PARIS" TO BE REWARDED.

It is stated that the directors of the London, Brighton, and South Coast and Western of France Railway Companies, owning the steamship *Paris*, have decided to give the crew of that vessel an amount equal to one month's wages, in recognition of their admirable conduct when the vessel was disabled in mid-Channel between Dieppe and Newhaven by the storm last Sunday morning, and in addition to present Captain Sharpe and Chief Engineer Wool with handsome gold chronometer watches for the skill and judgment displayed by them in the management of the vessel on that occasion.

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368,000 Acres of Land or thereabouts, comprising Coal and Timber Lands in and about Pike County, within the great Appalachian Coal Field.

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Joseph Oppenheim, Esq. (Messrs. S. Oppenheim and Sons), 34, Austin-friars, E.C.

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TEMPORARY OFFICES.—149, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

This Company is formed to acquire and develop an important Freehold Estate in Eastern Kentucky, bordering on West Virginia—an Estate of about 300,000 acres, described as lying between the Kentucky Fork of Big Sandy River and the Tug River; the other blocks of together about 68,000 acres, as on the last of the Levisa Fork, with the 3 Kilometre lying to the East, and resting on its boundary; near to the well-known break in the Cumberland Range, Pound Gap.

The map accompanying the prospectus shows approximately the position of the property, within the well-known Great Appalachian Coal Field, with Railways represented as built and projected.

The price at which the property is acquired is exceptionally low, the amount, after paying all preliminary expenses and providing working capital, representing about 2½ dols. per acre.

The purchase of this immense tract of land at a most favourable value, presents an opportunity of taking a share in a property likely to return good dividends on, it is hoped, no distant date, and holding out a prospect of a further rise in value commensurate with the development of the immense natural resources of the Southern States, and especially of this part of the country, to which Northern and English capital is now being attracted.

The Commercial and Financial Press of America is now each day calling attention to the enormous strides being made in the South, to which the wave of prosperity from North and West seems to have set! two recent numbers of the *Manufacturers' Record* of Baltimore, among others, contain very interesting notes on this district that extracts are appended to the Prospectus.

Provision may be looked for by sale on the spot of some of the Timber, as it stands, and the profit on sales of portions of the Land, as opened up for the Railroads.

It has, of course, not been possible to obtain a survey of this large tract of land which the Company is, in fact, formed to explore, but the Directors have had before them reports (including a report by Mr. John K. Procter, the State Geologist, prepared for the purpose of the projected Louisville, Cincinnati and Virginia Railway) and other information, and these appears every reason to believe that Coal will be found in large quantities throughout the Estate, that large quantities of valuable timber exist on it, and that iron is to be found in its vicinity, and possibly within its own borders. The Directors believe that directly the out of the many commenced or projected lines touche the property, which may happen at a very early date, the value of the land must at once be enormously increased.

In this connection they think it well to print with this Prospectus extracts from the Official Report of the State Geologist of Kentucky.

The Directors considered it advisable to have a Special Report on this property from Prize-or Procter, a very competent instructed of the Coal Veins representatives of Messrs. Slaughter and May to obtain it, and the following cable summary, dated 26th January, has been received:—

"Consider land in question equal to any for valuable coals for coke, gas, and domestic uses; forest of valuable hard-woods; ores of the coal measures present on the land, and seen of strong quality existing in abundance, assuring local market for coke.

The following branches of business to be done by the Company may be found at once profitable:—

The Sale in the unwrought State,

The Leasing of the Coal-fields,

The Manufacture of Coke,

The formation of subsidiary Companies, when necessary, for the creation of townships.

The climate is agreeable and salubrious, and the land in the valley portion of the Estate is suitable for agricultural purposes."

The map accompanying the Prospectus, which is compiled from a map of the Kentucky Geological Survey and a map recently issued by the Louisville and Western Railway, is intended to show the position of the existing Railways, and the extension believed to be projected, and when these are completed they would open out this section of the country, placing it in closer communication with the great centres of the States, and providing facilities for the export of the timber and mineral produce of the Property.

The Cinch Valley Extension of the Norfolk and Western to connect with

The Louisville and Nashville at Norton, only about 25 miles south of Pound Gap,

The Kentucky Union, built so far as Jackson, in process of construction over the Elkor Grass Country, presumably to Pound Gap,

The South Atlantic and Ohio almost completed,

The Louisville southern, stated to be already at Beattyville, projected down either to Pikeville or Pound Gap,

The Chatteroi, completed to Richardson, continuation projected near to the western boundary of the larger block, and

The projected Ohio Extension of the Norfolk and Western Railway, from Lenoire to Elkhorn, contiguous to the eastern boundary of the larger block.

TIMBER.

The property, consisting of nearly 575 square miles, is reported to be densely timbered with forest trees of the best varieties, and more in commercial request—walnut, poplar, white oak, and hickory, which would are readily saleable all over the States, in any quantity that can be produced.

COAL.

According to a report obtained by the vendor, the estate is underlaid with a series of coal seams, the beds varying in thickness from 2½ to 8 feet, three cuttings can be had having good floor and roof, the beds on this property being precisely analogous to those at Princes Flat (Big Stone Gap), Cumbergand Gap and Big Creek Gap. Coke made from the Elkhorn seams compares most favourably with the best varieties of Pennsylvania.

Professor Jon S. Procter quotes the following analyses of those Cokes as compared with those of other districts:—

	Average of	Fixed Carbon	Ash.	Sul-phur
4	Samples of Elkhorn Coke, Letcher and Pike ...	84.27	8.09	0.856
3	Samples of Connellsville Coke	83.962	9.743	0.810
5	" Chattanooga Iron.	82.10	10.343	1.555
3	" Birmingham, Ala.	87.209	10.948	1.199
3	" Pocahontas, Va...	92.9.0	5.740	0.597
3	" West Virginia ...	85.31	7.21	0.502

The Chattarci Railway, and Norfolk and Western Ohio Extension, when completed (see map), would open out a ready market at Ironton and Ashland (iron manufacturing towns) for any quantity of Coke, which, at present, is imported from long distances; to say nothing of the increasing demand for Coke which exists all over the States, especially in the mid, bituminy States of Ohio.

TOWNSHIPS.

The setting of the mining population attracted by the coal and iron undoubtedly should lead to the formation of townships; and towns in this district have rapidly sprung into existence, even before the timber, coal, and iron businesses have fully come into operation. It is only necessary to instance the recent towns of Roderfield, Pocahontas, Dunbar, Harmon, and Sheffield, &c., &c., Middlesborough, situated in the same belt, being the most noteworthy.

Professor Procter concludes his Report, written in 1888, upon the part of Kentucky in which this property is situated, in these words:—

"With this combination of coal, iron ores, and forest products, in a region of abundant and pure water, a social climate equally healthful as that of any mountain railway building to induce a phenomenal development. Cities and industrial centres of varying importance, as usually well suited for colonization, will speedily be populated; and this region, situated in the very heart of its demand, midway between the East and West and North and South, will with a few decades rank among the most populous and prosperous portions of this favo red Republic."

Mr. Taylor, the Vendor, who is also the promoter of the Company, has purchased by contract below mentioned, the whole of the coals, ores, the mineral, timber, and other rights attached, and has fixed the price for the whole of the same to be paid to him at £155,000, which includes his profit, and is to be paid as to £65,000 in cash, £65,000 in first Mortgage Debentures, £25,000 in fully paid Ordinary and Deferred Shares, and £10,000 in fully paid Ordinary Shares at the option of the Directors; no money, however, will be paid over until the property is conveyed.

The Directors have, moreover, stipulated that a rebate of £8,000 (or the portion of the above consideration money payable in cash or Ordinary Shares, is allowed to the Company, to enable them to make a suitable allowance to each purchaser as may be found located on the property. In addition £15,000 of the debentures payable to the Vendor will be retained as security to deal with squatters, as provid d in the contract be or mention d.

The Vendor pays all preliminary expenses (including brokerage), attends to the incorporation of the Company, and the allotment of its capital up to allotment.

The following contracts have been entered into—viz. (1), dated 9th December, 1889, between Lewis Roberts of the one part, and Francis Robert Fay or of the other part; and (2), dated 25th January, 1890, between the said F. R. Taylor of the one part, and the Company of the other part.

These contracts, with a copy of the Report of Professor Procter, and prints of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, can be seen at the offices of the Solicitors.

Arrangements have also been entered into in connection with the formation of the Company, and the subscription of a portion of its capital (to name by which the Company is a party), which may technically be contracts within the meaning of the 38th Section of the Companies Act, 1867. Applicants for shares will be deemed to have had notice thereof, and to have waived all rights to receive further particulars.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for shares can be obtained at the Bankers, Brokers, Solicitors, and other Offices of the Company.

If no allotment is made to any applicant for shares the deposit will be returned in full, and if a less number or shares than the number applied for allotted the surplus of the amount paid on application will be retained on account of the amount due on allotment.

It is intended to make application for a Special Settlement and Quotation to the Stock Exchange in due course.

29th January, 1890.

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WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

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